ON SALES.
& FOSTER.
NING, JUNE 13,
SSORTMENT
Furniture,
UCTION,
ne 13, at 9½ o'clock, at our
N & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

tory Sale
OF
ED HOUSES
UCTION,
ning, June 14,
on the Premises.
ounded by Desplaines, Carroll,
ar Kinzie-st., west of Halsted;
ner Ann and Kinzie-sts.; also
s. The buildings must be re-
he sale, as the property is to be
. Sale to commence on Des-
CASH. A deposit will be re-
N & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TYLER-ST.,
an and Aberdeen,
ehold Furniture
UCTION,
g, June 14, at 10 o'clock,
g of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-
ture, Carpets, Etc.
N & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ION DOLLARS.
LOSING OUT.
EES' SALE
OF
SONAL PROPERTY
ICAGO LAND COMPANY,
IC AUCTION,
18th day of June, 1873.
ociation of said Company, it is
rty in the hands of the Trustees
, must be sold at auction for
ocated in the CITY OF CHI-
, and composed largely
, docked and ready for immedi-
mber of vacant lots in the imme-
, all well adapted for business
y is unquestioned, having been
ociation for twenty years.
onsists of notes bearing 7 per
one to five years to run, and
. These notes were received
land bought from the Company
d their payment is secured by
ERMS OF SALE, CASH. The
eady for transfer and delivers
. Purchasers of realty will be
on the day of sale of 10 per cent
rchase, the balance to be paid
on after the sale as deeds can
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
of Lake and Clark-sts., Room

ABOVE
mptory
AND
OUT SALE
OF THE
AND COMPANY,
UCTION,
ly Take Place on
Morning, June
at 10 o'clock,
mencing sale at East Division
e Ogden's Building, corner of
9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th
purchasers to the grounds.
ON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.
LE OF
Clothing, &c.,
UCTION,
Nos. 15 and 17 East Ran-
SDAY, June 12, at 9½
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

T SIDE
aturday Sale
new and worn Carpets, Beds,
rlor and Chamber sets, Ale,
te., on
e 14, at 9:30 A. M.
7 South Canal-st.
BUTTERS & CO.

F VALUABLE
ER LOTS,
Residence Property,
16, at 10:30 a. m.,
Clark-st. and Webster-av., near
coln Park.

Butters & Co.
ILL SELL
UCTION,
ove named, 4 Choice Corner Lots
le for stores and residences. A
ot; also water and gas. Sale
h, balance in 1 and 2 years.
TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GORE & CO.,
26 Randolph-st.
UCTION,
hese fine goods, at low prices
Furniture
y description,
r, and Kitchen Furniture,
Refrigerators, Mirrors,
Office Desks, Show Cases,
Ware,
kingham Ware,
nd Harnesses,
une 14, at 9 o'clock.
GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OSGOOD & CO.,
62 South Canal-st.
commencing at 10 o'clock
North Desplaines-st.,
WILL SELL
Large Boarding House
Elegant and Ordinary Furni-
Sale is peremptory and con-
ll all is sold. This sale is wor-
SGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

DE IN GENERAL
N SALE
OF
MERCHANDISE
a. m., June 16, 1873,
t. (Galt House Block), $50,000
ithout reserve.
WESSELL, Auctioneer.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873. NUMBER 298.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins: 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
Iowa & Nebraska Lands
FOR SALE,
On 10 years' credit, with only 6 per cent interest, payable annually for 4 years after purchase; 20 per cent deducted if one-half of land bought in Nebraska in 1873 is cultivated in 2 years after date of purchase; one-half fare and about one-half freight per car-load from Chicago to Missouri River, and FREE FARE in Iowa or Nebraska for our land-buyers.
20 per cent deducted for cash down.
10 per cent deducted for ½ down and bal. in 2 years.
15 per cent deducted if paid in full in 1 year.
15 per cent deducted if paid in full in 2 years.
10 per cent deducted if paid in full in 3 years.
By these liberal terms, products will pay for the lands and improvements.
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
Call for Exploring Tickets and full particulars, on
W. H. WISNER, General Agent, 59 Clark-st., Chicago.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
The Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered in Fine Goods, at
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, } Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.
I am a traveling agent, to sell Show Cards in country towns. On my last trip I was the victim of a clique who reported me from town to town as being an infidel, &c., &c. Now, sir, I am a single man, and stand alone in this country, working hard to assist a sick mother in Germany; but this persecution grinds me down. Bitter feelings creep into my soul, and I fear my mind is wandering, and that my reasoning is too weak to overcome the pressure. To quiet my mind, I herewith beg every person who acts as a tool in the above clique, to state his grievances against me logically, and I will answer in the same coin. This I hope will give me relief. I do not fear open enemies, but am powerless against backbiters.
H. PFEIL, No. 7 West Randolph-st., Care of A. Stempel.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Brunswick having failed to fulfill certain conditions of a dissolution article between himself and J. M. Brunswick, that the notes given by J. M. Brunswick to Joseph Brunswick, conditional of his so fulfilling his contract will not be paid until said conditions are complied with. The public is hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate these notes.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1873. JOHN M. BRUNSWICK.

Office of the Globe Ins. Co., No. 172 LaSalle-st.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 172 LaSalle-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.
S. P. WALKER, Sec.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.
W. B. STANNARD.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Take notice, that the firm and copartnership heretofore existing between Ernst Grossman and Charles Lange is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Ernst Grossman will continue business at the old stand and pay all outstanding indebtedness of said firm.
ERNST GROSSMAN,
CHARLES LANGE.

CHROMO.

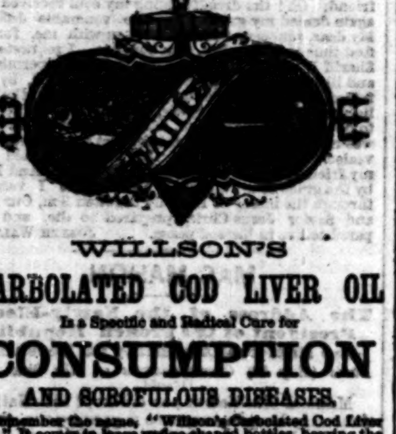
NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED
THE FRIENDS,
Given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 115 West Washington-st., 180 Twenty-second-st. This is a fine picture of a kind-hearted boy feeding his household pets.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 and 268 WABASH-AV.,
Factory, 353 & 259 West Randolph-st.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FREIGHT OFFICES OF
BLUE LINE,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.
ALSO FOR THE
"DAVIS REFRIGERATOR CARS,"
67 Clark-st., cor. Randolph.
Freight forwarded by Blue Line to and from
New York, Boston, and Chicago,
Without change of cars, via Express Freight Trains.
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.
Chicago, 2d June, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Money to Loan
On Chicago Real Estate.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 3, Tribune Building.

THE CHICAGO DIRECTORY.

EDWARDS' CHICAGO DIRECTORY.
The canvass of the sixteenth volume of Edwards' Chicago Directory is now completed, and the information in the hands of the compilers. The publisher would esteem it a favor to be notified of any changes or removals. It is of the greatest importance to business men that they should be properly and prominently represented in the book, and its value as a medium for the dissemination of general business information and advertisements cannot be overestimated.
The Directory, especially now in consequence of the extensive changes in the location of our business firms, is the country merchants' and strangers' only guide and constant book of reference, and is the only work that can be relied on for correct and proper information.
The subscription for the work is larger than ever before, and includes a large list from the towns throughout the State, and the principal cities East, West, South, and Europe. The Directory will be issued as soon as the character of the work will permit.
RICHARD EDWARDS, Publisher, 148 Clark-st.

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks!
THE LARGEST STOCK west of New York, sold at the lowest prices, at
119 RANDOLPH-ST.
CHAS. MORRIS, Manufacturer.

FOR SALE.

N. Y. 3-PLY READY ROOFING.
Anyone can apply; requires no heating. Send for samples. For sale by WM. LITTLE'S SONS, No. 72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Shingle or Composition Roofs can be repaired by using our Granite Cement; requires no heating; is ready for use. For sale by WM. LITTLE'S SONS, No. 72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MARINE GLASSES
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
2 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

STATIONERY, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

BLANK BOOKS
In large variety retailed at wholesale prices.
At L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
102 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the 3d Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
All members of South Park Lodge No. 482, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to be present at their Lodge Hall, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., this evening, at 8 o'clock, for special business. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. By order of the N. G.
DAVID WIENER, Recording Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Auction Sale
OF
DREXEL BOULEVARD
AND
COTTAGE GROVE-AV. LOTS,
On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,
At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.
We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.
THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.
This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence, SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.
Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.
A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

FOR SALE,
In Lots, Blocks, and Acres,
Seven hundred and forty acres, lying together, a choice property adjacent to the city; high and beautiful land, accessible by three new railway lines, and but a short drive from the business centre. Native groves, wide streets and boulevards. Six miles of front on a boulevard 200 feet wide. Eighteen miles of front on streets 100 feet wide. Can sell five hundred and fifty acres in one body, free of incumbrance, with perfect title, and only two conveyances between the United States and the present owner. This property promises a rapid and great increase of value, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms, with a good discount to buyers who pay all cash.
S. S. HAYES,
56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.
GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

FOR SALE.
A good bargain for capitalists, from 15,000 to 20,000 acres good pine land in Minnesota, within one to three miles from good stream. Timber chiefly white pine, and averages from 5,000 to 8,000 feet per acre. Price, from $2.10 to $2.25 per acre. For further information apply at
A. GAGNE, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

WILMETTE.
We have for sale in this beautiful suburb on the Lake Shore near Evanston, two medium-sized new houses, convenient to depot. Terms very easy. Photographs and plans of houses may be seen at our office.
GREENLEAF & PAUL,
12 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

Real Estate—Acre Property.
Parties wishing to invest $6,000 should call upon us for a bargain. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PETER KELLER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Ladies' and Gents'
BOOTS and SHOES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Now permanently located at
86 Washington-st.
NEAR DEARBORN.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

ALL KINDS OF
Book-Binder's Machinery
MADE OR SUPPLIED BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Drawn the last day of every month. 1,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2,446, St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE,
Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 15, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

WANTED.

BRICK.
Wanted, 250 m good Brick, immediate delivery, Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. (Douglas-place.) Pay check of a city bank or cash. HULL, LIDELL & CO., 121 and 123 Lake-st.

WASHINGTON.

Suit to Recover the Value of the Lee Estate at Arlington.

Why the Kickapoos Are Wanted on United States Soil.

Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, Defends the Back-Pay Steal.

Completion of the Official Examination of the Polaris Survivors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The widow of the late Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, proposes to make a claim upon the Government for the value of the Arlington estate, now used as a soldiers' cemetery. It will be remembered that before the close of the Rebellion this estate was sold for taxes and purchased at a low figure by the Government. Mrs. Lee alleges that at the time of the sale certain of her friends prepared to buy it for her, but their bids were refused. She further says that her father, George Washington Parke Custis, dying in 1857, gave her, by his will, the entire Arlington estate. The terms of the will vested the property in her absolutely. Beyond the simple duties of an executor, Gen. Lee had no control of the property, and never, either before or since, assumed or attempted to assume a single right of ownership. According to her statement, the property did not in any sense belong to Gen. Lee, and the Government, she claims, had no right to seize it. She does not expect to have it restored, but she hopes to obtain indemnity. It is held by officers of the Government that, waiving the question of confiscation and seizure, the Arlington property was purchased at public sale by the Government, and that Mrs. Lee has no claim upon it. The matter will be brought before Congress.

THE KICKAPOOS.

Considerable surprise is manifested at the effort of the Government to get the Kickapoo Indians, now in Mexico, back to the United States. The Kickapoos formerly lived on a reservation in the United States, and being natural thieves and depredators, emigrated to Mexico some years ago, after having picked up enough of international law to know that they could raid Texas from their new stamping ground whenever they chose to do so, and crossing the Rio Grande would be sheltered from punishment for their outrages. In connection with Mexican banditti they have continued to make these raids almost monthly ever since they moved across the Rio Grande. The Government simply desires to get these Indians back on their reservation in the United States in order that hereafter they can be kept under the eye of the military, and promptly punished for any outrages they may commit.

THE POLARIS.

Although the Secretary of the Navy has been urged by certain parties to send a vessel at once in search of the Polaris, he has not yet determined to do so, though it has been stated that the Juniata was ordered to fit out for the Arctic regions. Capt. Tyson and all the survivors of the Polaris agree that it would be unwise to send a ship in search of that vessel at present, for the reason that she would probably fail to find her. The opinion among naval officers is general that the Polaris will reach here before the close of summer. Mrs. Hall, the widow of Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, arrived here to-day. She has not yet had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, nor with Capts. Tyson and Myers. It is understood that Secretary Robeson will recommend Congress to vote Mrs. Hall a pension equal to that of a Captain of the Navy.

THE BACK-PAY STEAL.

Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, explains his position in defending the Congressional steal by stating that he voted for the measure with his eyes wide open, deeming it a measure calculated to put a stop to jobbing, because, as it now stands, the salary of Congressmen is altogether inadequate to the services performed, and if the back-pay provision had not been included, the proposed increase would not have been adopted. He is of opinion that, had the salaries of members been more nearly adequate to their services, no such disgraceful spectacle as that presented at the last Congress would have occurred, and a large percentage of the United States Congress would not have been found in the Credit Mobilier and other jobs of lesser magnitude which never saw the light. Mr. Randall believes the increase of salaries will have a good effect on Congressmen, and be an inducement for them to resist the temptation to make a little extra cash to enable them to get along smoothly.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

It is asserted here that the increase from $50,000 to $100,000 of the capital stock of Harlan's *Daily Chronicle*, of this city, which was made a few days ago, came from the friends of an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who want, and expect, to keep him prominently before the public as an available candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Secretary of the Navy having completed the Polaris examination, was at the Department throughout to-day, and received a large number of persons on business. In reply to inquiries, the Secretary said that the testimony of Capt. Tyson and others was not yet in a shape to be given to the press, but may be before the expiration of the week. It is the intention of those who were present at the examination to unite in a statement giving their conclusions on the question as afforded by the testimony.

PATENT GRANTED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended a patent to Andrew T. Merriman, of Chicago, for a machine for sawing stone.

Railroad News.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—At the annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company, held in Jacksonville yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: T. B. Blackstone and John Crerar, of Chicago; George Straut, of Peoria; N. W. Green, of Pekin; Joseph Sawyer, of Tremont; L. E. Worcester, of Whitehall; and Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton. Subsequently the newly elected Board met and elected George Straut President, T. B. Blackstone Treasurer, and R. H. Nolton Secretary of the Company, and Messrs. Straut, Blackstone, and Crerar the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

BOSTON, June 12.—The master car-builders, in convention to-day, after some discussion, postponed till the next annual meeting the subject of warming and ventilating cars. Invitations of citizens and corporations to partake of hospitalities were accepted.

DUBUQUE, June 12.—The Wisconsin Valley Railroad will be opened, and trains run regularly between Tomah and Grand Rapids, Wis.,—a distance of forty-eight miles, directly through the heart of one of the richest lumber districts in the world,—on Monday, June 16.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—The City of Arrow Rock, in Saline County, Mo., has voted $75,000 unanimously in aid of the Narrow-Gauge Railroad through that country.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The *Evening Dispatch* learns that several prominent stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad residing in New York and this city, have determined to investigate the affairs of that road, and that a petition will soon be filed in the Circuit Court here as a preliminary step. Some of the matters treated in the petition are said to be the sale of bonds and appropriation of the proceeds of the consolidation by the Directors. This is said to be the way the State lien was acquired, and it is proposed to ascertain how far the Directors of a railroad corporation can dispose of a company's real property without the sanction of the stockholders.

OMAHA, June 12.—The Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the Elkhorn River is repaired, and trains are crossing it to-day.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12.—A responsible company was organized to-day to build a narrow-guage railroad from this city to Bingham Canon, the work to be commenced at once.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company will to-morrow apply to Judge Dillon, now holding the United States Circuit Court at Davenport, Iowa, for an injunction to restrain Gov. Woodson, of this State, from advertizing the Missouri Pacific Railroad for sale to satisfy the State lien on the road for some eight millions of dollars. The application is peculiar inasmuch as it asks a United States Court to restrain an Executive of a State from carrying out an act of the Legislature. Atty.-Gen. Ewing and F. J. Bowman, associate counsel, left for Davenport to-night to represent the State.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Davis' Views on the Modoc Question.

His Address to Capt. Jack on Sentencing Him to Be Hung.

Invasion of Sonora, Mexico, by Bands of Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The court-martial convened at Boyle's Camp, Tule Lake, June 9, and tried six deserters. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

Gen. Davis, in conversation with a special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, June 11, gave the following statement:

When I arrived in the field, I found the troops engaged in war with a band of Indian outlaws, murderers, wards of the General Government, who had revolted against its authority, and were fighting mercilessly, neither giving nor expecting quarter. I then thought the captives taken in future should be executed upon the spot, as the surest and speediest method of settling the Modoc problem, when captured while fighting against the military forces of the United States; and, as a separate nation or tribe, I was disposed to deal with them accordingly. Since the capture, I have ascertained that the authorities of Jackson County, Oregon, had found indictments against certain members of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the Government at the time the murders upon which the indictments are based and were found were committed; also, for the reason that, after their capture, they were prisoners of the Government, and not directly amenable to the civil laws.

During my command here, I have noticed that the citizens, when desiring protection for person or property, or indemnification for loss, invariably appeal to the authority of the United States, but now that the war is over, and the marauders are captives, both the public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders in their own hands. The threats of the people, and the recent bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old defenceless captives, en route from Fairchild's Ranch to camp, were murdered by the civilians, indicate that a trial by civil law would be a useless farce. The people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty. It is suggested that a military commission will be ordered to try the criminals. If the idea is carried out, the officers composing the court should be of high rank, and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such commission would probably try each case separate, and require about six months to perform the work, to say nothing of the expense involved in such a proceeding. There will be an immense expense to the Government, besides everybody, civil as well as military, knows that the Indians are guilty of murder in the first degree and ought to be hanged. I thought to avoid unnecessary expense and the farce of a trial by doing the work myself. Owing to the dilatory manner in which the Modocs were treated by those in charge in the beginning of these difficulties, the Indians obtained a fearful advantage over us, and slaughtered so many people that the country was astonished and even shocked, and now fear they will get the advantage in the closing scenes. This same fear is disturbing the minds of the citizens of the frontier. Justice has already been very tardy coming, and is approaching from so many different directions in such questionable shape and garb that I doubt its success in meeting the requirements of the case.

The Indians do not recognize the jurisdiction of civil or military courts, because they are incapable of comprehending their workings. These Modocs cannot understand what is meant by court. They have been interrogated on that subject. They would regard a court trial, with its technicalities and testimony, as a kind of jugglery, and, if convicted and sentenced to death, could not be made to understand that justice figured in the business at all. They believe they have committed deeds that merit death. In fact, the real murderers have daily expected to be hanged. They believe the military have the power and right to inflict punishment. The murder and arrests occurred in Oregon and California, and are badly mixed.

My proposed course would settle the question. By a single stroke, the Gordian knot was to be cut. I believe it was the best way, on account of the prospects of the Indians. They are cooped up in tents, men, women, and children, guilty and innocent, all fearing a massacre all the time, and they must remain in this condition of suspense for months to come. I had procured lumber, chains, rope, and tackle, and all of the paraphernalia of execution, and had selected Friday last as doomsday. On Thursday forenoon I drew up this declaration of charges, which were read to Jack later in the day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, TULE LAKE, Cal., June, 1873.

JACK: Since the white men first began to travel through, or settle in, the country occupied by the Modoc people, of which you claim to be one of the Chiefs, the Modocs have been known as a band of merciless robbers and murderers. The history of your tribe is filled with murders of the white race. Even among your Indian neighbors you are known as a domineering and tyrannical tribe. Old settlers in the country report as many as 300 murders committed by your people within the limits of the present generation. Along the shore of the beautiful little lake in view of which we now stand are the graves of over sixty victims of Modoc barbarity, all murdered by your immediate ancestors in a brutal manner. They were peaceful emigrants—men, women, and children, —passing quietly through the country on public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been visited upon the guilty, either as a tribe or individually. Upon the contrary, the Government has tacitly overlooked them. A few years ago, regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation of that land for a home, where, if you choose, you could remain and enjoy the annual bounties of the Government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation thus provided, and part of your tribe has remained, but you and your band have preferred the war path. You left the reservation. You spurned the kindness of the Government and even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties to force you back to the reservation. You hastened to war, emulating the bloody deeds of your fathers. You again strewed the shores of Tule Lake with the slain victims of your bloody band. All these victims were peaceful citizens, unsuspectingly slaughtered while at their daily avocations. You then fled to your stronghold, the Lava-Bed, prepared for war, and defied the power of the Government. Still the President at Washington ordered the soldiers to desist until the Peace Commissioners could have a talk with you, if possible to avoid the shedding of more blood. Their efforts were fruitless. After much delay and many attempts at conciliation on their part, you decoyed the Commissioners into your hands. Armedor unarmed, these acts have placed you, and your band outside the rules of civilized warfare. In other words, you have made yourselves outlaws. As such, since my arrival here, as successor to Gen. Canby, whom you murdered with your own hands, I have made unremitting war upon you, until at last you have been captured, after much expense to the Government and the loss of many valuable lives. Now that I have recounted your history, that of your tribe, and the recent acts of yourself and band, I will close this interview by informing you that I have this day directed that you and your confederates and members of your band be executed at sunset to-morrow, in presence of the troops paraded for that purpose, and of your people, and the assembled citizens of the country.

While I was preparing a list of those I intended to execute, a courier arrived with instructions from Washington to hold the prisoners until further orders. After the execution I intended organizing a force for the purpose of starting for Columbia, probably for Lapwais, with the intention of seeing and talking with as many Chiefs as possible while en route. I knew that the prompt execution of the Modoc outlaws would facilitate peace talks among the Indians of Oregon and Indian Territory, as well as California, and have a tendency to quiet the Indians all through the country. The Indians all know that we have captured the Modocs. They will quickly learn the news, if the death-penalty is inflicted. The achievement would result in a mutual benefit to both the Indians and the whites. With the prestige the troops have gained, we could do great good by such a campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Only three or four Modocs remain at large. The Pitt River Indians delivered eleven Modoc refugees to Gen. Davis on Saturday.

Last Monday a band of Apache Indians started south, probably to invade Sonora. Another band is besieging Santa Cruz, Sonora, five miles over the border.

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Man in Hamilton, Ont., Chops His Wife with an Ax, and Cuts the Throats of His Two Children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, C. W., June 12.—A most horrible murder was perpetrated here this morning by Thomas Fields, an English workman in the Great Western Railway shops. At an early hour he had a dispute with his wife, because she would not give him $6, whereby he might continue his dissipation. About half-past 6 o'clock he went into the yard, secured an ax, re-entered the house, and struck his wife on the head therewith, and left her for dead. Recovering somewhat, she escaped to the doctor's office to obtain relief. During her absence he went to the children's bed, and with a large knife cut the throats of a boy of 14 months, and a girl of 4½ years of age, from ear to ear, horribly mutilating them. The girl was the child of a former husband. When the alarm was spread and help arrived the children were quite dead.

Completing the atrocious deed, he gave himself up at the police station, stating that he had murdered his wife, not knowing of her escape.

The wife is in the hospital, wild with delirium, and doubts are entertained of her recovery. Much indignation exists regarding the affair.

WEATHER AND WATER.

CHICAGO, June 12—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.74	65	N. W., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.15	54	E., gentle.	Clear.
Cairo	29.98	75	N. E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.07	65	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.06	72	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.14	55	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.08	66	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.97	73	Calm.	Cloudy.
Denver	30.09	64	S., fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	30.13	57	S., gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.79	49	Calm.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.95	58	S., fresh.	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.68	69	N., gentle.	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.96	72	S. E., light.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.97	68	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.86	66	S., brisk.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.03	56	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.91	73	S., gentle.	Fair.
Pembina	29.74	62	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.79	70	S., fresh.	Threat'ing.
Toledo	30.13	62	S. E., fresh.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—For New England, on Friday, light to fresh northwesterly to northeasterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, winds veering to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer, with generally clear weather over the former, but increasing cloudiness and fresh to brisk winds over the latter. For Upper Lake region falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and the Southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, winds veering from light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly, and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh variable winds, and partly cloudy weather, with areas on the coast. For the Gulf States, light to fresh variable winds, and generally clear weather. For the Northwest, winds veering to fresh, and probably brisk westerly and northwesterly, and clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3p. m., June 12, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
St. Paul	15 ft. 4 in.	4 in.	....
Omaha	13 ft. 3 in.	....	....
Davenport	11 ft. 0 in.	5 in.	....
Leavenworth	0 ft. 0 in.	....	8 in.
Keokuk	11 ft. 8 in.	2 in.	....
Cairo	27 ft. 0 in.	1 in.	....
St. Louis	24 ft. 10 in.	....	2 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 5 in.	1 ft. 9 in.	....
Cincinnati	8 ft. 11 in.	1 in.	....
Louisville	4 ft. 7 in.	....	3 ft. 7 in.
Memphis	21 ft. 10 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburgh	38 ft. 10 in.	....	4 in.
Shreveport	27 ft. 4 in.	....	1 in.
Nashville	8 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 2 in.	....
*New Orleans	2 ft. 3 in.	2 in.	....

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Important Decision on the Whisky Question.

SALT LAKE, June 12.—In the liquor cases, Chief Justice McKean decided to-day that the city ordinance extorting $150 monthly rental license was illegal and void, because it blended taxation, prohibition, and license into one system, not authorized by the charter, is unnecessary, and therefore void.

In the other case for an injunction to restrain the city from prosecuting the dealers in a criminal way for violation of the ordinance, McKean held that no laws exist in Utah to give a remedy to a person maliciously prosecuted. The Court was not responsible for the non-existence of a just law. The petition was denied.

It is understood the City Council will conform to the views of Judge McKean's decision, which is well received.

It is understood the Walker House will be offered for sale.

The reports from the mining camps are very favorable.

The Late Minister Orr.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The funeral of Gov. Orr, to-morrow, promises to be the most imposing ever witnessed in New York. The procession will be in the following order: Washington Greys; Seventh Regiment; Grand Council of Grand Chapter; Lodges commencing with highest number; Dodsworth's Band; Knights Templar; Keating's Band; Grand Lodge; hearse surrounded by hollow square of Knights Templars, chief mourners, Mayor, and Common Council and heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, Governors of States and Territories, officers of the Army and navy, officers of the Civil Service of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Courts of the United States, Judges of State and City Courts, members of Congress and Legislature, and citizens.

The Governors of Alabama and Georgia, and the Hon. Mackey, of South Carolina, have arrived here to attend the funeral.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—A private telegram from Hannibal, Mo., says that Mr. Canby, a brother of the late Gen. Canby, died there on Monday last.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—George Fisher, Greek Consul, died, to-day, in this city.

Mr. Gray, Secretary of the New Zealand Post-Office, died at Oakland to-day. Mr. Gray came to negotiate for a continuance of the steam mail line. Being too ill to go forward, he stopped at Oakland, and died there.

The Arkansas Governorship.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 12.—It having been reported that Mr. Brooks would issue a proclamation declaring himself Governor, a *Gazette* reporter interviewed him this evening on the subject. He stated that there was no foundation for the report whatever; that he knew nothing of an intention to organize or to set up a new State Government beyond the rumors he had heard.

FOREIGN.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain at an End.

A Cabinet Under Margall Appointed by the Majority of the Cortes.

Defeat of the Khivans and Junction of the Russian Troops.

Probable Strike of London Journeymen Builders for One Cent an Hour.

SPAIN.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from Madrid reports that the crisis in the Government of Spain continues, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. The Cortes remained in secret session the most of yesterday. During its deliberations armed volunteers surrounded the palace. A large force of police was concentrated at the Column of Dos De Mayo, and troops were posted at other places in the city. The Irreconcilable press openly advocate a revolution, and the situation is very disquieting.

LONDON, June 12.—A Madrid dispatch of last evening says: The Irreconcilables are opposed to the formation of a Ministry from the Right. Armed Irreconcilables and partisans, and a majority of the Cortes respectively occupy strategic positions in the city, and a conflict is feared. At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the majority, it was agreed, in order to consolidate the opponents, to propose a Ministry to be composed of four Conservatives and four Irreconcilables.

MADRID, June 12.—The Cortes has accepted the resignation of the Figueras Cabinet, and at a meeting of the majority, last night, the following Ministry was agreed upon: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor Pi y Margall; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Sorin; of Foreign Affairs, Muzo; of War, Estavanz; of Marine, Aurich; of Finance, Ladua; of Public Works, Benot; of Justice, Gonzales. The authorities are determined to resolutely sustain the majority in whatever measures they may adopt. Figueras has left Madrid.

General Hidalgo has been appointed Civic Governor of Madrid.

MADRID, June 12—Evening.—The excitement which prevailed in Madrid for the past few days has greatly subsided, and the city has been quite calm to-day. The armed factions which were posted at different points have been withdrawn, all parties having accepted the Ministry formed by the majority of the Cortes last night.

Senor Figueras has arrived at Huesca. He is going to France.

A regiment of troops, stationed at the town of Murviedro, 14 miles from the city of Valencia, mutinied yesterday and murdered their Lieutenant Colonel.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 12.—Late advices from San Domingo have been received. The revolutionists had been outnumbered, and compelled to retreat from Guajubin. When reinforced, it was believed they would advance again.

Late advices from Hayti state that the Chambers were closed, and that a conference was being held between the President and General Dominques.

HAVANA, June 12.—The New York *Herald* correspondent was liberated to-day.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—A rumor is current that the Khivan expeditionary column under Gen. Kauffman has met with a reverse.

The columns of the expedition against Khiva, which started for Sjak and Kasalivisk, effected a juncture at Chalaot on the 24th of April. On the 27th of April a Khivan force attacked the Russian vanguard near Chalaot, and a sharp engagement took place, during which two Russian Colonels were killed. The Khivans were finally defeated, and retreated precipitately.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—Midnight.—Later dispatches from Central Asia, received in this city to-night, state that the vanguard of a force marching against Khiva from the East, under command of Gen. Kaufman, reached the Amur Duria river on the 11th of May, where it met and put to flight a body of 3,500 Khivans without the loss of a single man on the part of the Russians. After waiting until the 14th ult., by which time the remainder of his force came up, Gen. Kaufman continued his march toward Schurukhane.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 12.—It is reported that a treaty of alliance has been concluded between Germany and Italy.

BERLIN, June 12.—Herr Kurd Von Schlozer, German Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city. It is not likely that he will return to the United States. Herr Von Krause, at present attached to the German Legation in London, is to be sent to Washington as Charge d'Affaires.

It is probable Parliament will adopt a resolution extending the provisions of the Constitution of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine. Should this measure be carried out, Alsace and Lorraine will be entitled to elect fifteen members of Parliament. None of the inhabitants who chose French nationality will be allowed to vote until they have sworn allegiance to Germany.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 12.—Gen. L'Admirault has applied to the Assembly for authority to prosecute the Communist Ranc, now a member of that body.

Ex-President Thiers has written a letter to a friend, in which he says he has retired to private life, believing that party Government in France is a mistake, and will only lead to fresh divisions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 12.—There is a serious dispute in the building trade of this city. The journeymen ask an advance of wages of a half-penny per hour, which the master builders refuse to give. It is feared the dispute will lead to the greatest lock-out ever known in the city.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has taken her departure from England for the Continent, by way of Ostend.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Russian iron-clad which has been building for some time past in the dock-yard at Nicolaiso was launched to-day, inaugurating a revival of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Navy, presided over the ceremonies.

JAPAN.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Arinori Mori, the Japanese Minister to the United States, according to a letter in the *Tribune*, from Yeddo, rests under grave accusations preferred by his own countrymen. His management of the funds intrusted to his care is said to have been suspiciously loose, and his conduct towards his own Government is characterized as "perverse wilfulness."

CANADA.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 12.—Three persons were drowned about five miles below town, to-day, while attempting to board the steamer Andover.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—The excitement in regard to the cholera is abating. A number of people have left the city, and abstinence from stale vegetables has undoubtedly had a tendency to decrease the mortality reports, as there were only nineteen interments to-day from all diseases, against twenty-four yesterday.

Murderer Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—At Rushville, Ind., this morning, Jerry Ander was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for the murder of Jacob Kerr.

THE OTHER SIDE.

What the Hon. Leonard Swett Thinks of the Page-Board of Trade Decision.

The Supreme Court Not Asked to Pass On the Issues Raised in the Brine-Lincoln Cases.

Whilst the Powers of the Corporation Are Not Denied, Those of the Directors Are.

The Page case, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, being considered by prominent members of the Board as decisive in their favor of the cases of Brine v. Board of Trade, and Lincoln v. Same, was printed in full, in order that the commercial public might know exactly the grounds upon which those gentlemen view their triumph as assured beforehand. We now print the other side.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday waited on Hon. Leonard Swett, who appears for Brine and Lincoln, and asked him what he had to say, beyond what he had already been reported to have said by the daily papers of the city, as to the effect of the Page decision on the two last named cases.

Mr. Swett said that, whilst the Supreme Court decided that the Board of Trade had a right, under certain circumstances, to eject a member for failure to fulfill a contract, it simply passed upon such evidence as was brought before it in the record. In the Page case, the evidence showed that Page had admitted his indebtedness to Stevers and Brown, and his inability to pay. In the Brine and Lincoln cases, the issues were of an entirely different character. With regard to the rights of the corporation, or Directors, to adjudicate on such a case, nothing was said by the relator; but the Court itself pointed out the difference between the state of facts on which its decision was based and in cases involving judicial questions like those of Brine and Lincoln. On page 114 the Court say, referring to the trial of Page before the Directors: "Page appeared and admitted the indebtedness," and on page 118, "the relator distinctly admitted the indebtedness." This would have disposed of all the judicial questions involved in the Brine and Lincoln cases had they made any such admissions, but they did not. The only inquiry left was, whether the facts admitted constituted an offense punishable by expulsion or not, and no one doubts or contends but that it did, or that the corporation had not a right to pass upon it as such and to expel the member.

Reporter—As I understand, you claim that the difference between the Page and the Brine-Lincoln cases is, that Page admitted his indebtedness, whilst there is a dispute as to such indebtedness in the Brine-Lincoln cases which a court of competent jurisdiction can alone decide; in other words, that the Board may act in a case where a member admits all the charges, but where a member contests the charges the jurisdiction of the Board ends and that of the courts begins.

Mr. Swett replied by referring to the rule prescribing the suspension of a member, the scope and meaning of which was limited by the Court, on page 115, in the following words: "It applies to cases of non-compliance with contracts about which there is no dispute." Again, as to the question of the unreasonableness and unjustness of the by-law, in which the Court held it to be both just and reasonable; in the Page case, the counsel simply contended that the by-law was dehors the powers of the corporation, because it made poverty a cause of disfranchisement, and for that cause was unreasonable; but he did not contend that the by-law was *unlawful* because the *corporation* could not delegate to the *Directors* its powers to disfranchise; no such proposition was hinted at anywhere in the agreement. It was not for the Court to hunt up arguments, and find reasons, or any other question than that submitted, namely, Was the by-law unjust and unreasonable? The other aspect of the question, namely, the *unlawfulness* of the corporation delegating to the Directors its power to disfranchise, was an entirely different matter, upon which the Court was not called on to express an opinion. He referred to his brief, in which this matter is treated of, and read, from page 49: "The laws of common sense and the laws of legal construction are very plain that: 1. Whatever may be the language of the Judges, the decision, as a precedent, in a strict sense, binding in future cases, extends no further than the facts involved in the case, as appearing in the record. 2. It is not binding as to any matter to which the *mind of the Court did not advert*, even though within the record facts." Bishop's First Book of Law, Sec. 393. [Here follow cases.]

Our Supreme Court has also expressly decided this question. In the City of Chicago v. Major, 18 Illinois, 349, an account was brought for injuries to the deceased, causing his death, under a statute providing that the administrator might maintain such action for the benefit of his widow and next of kin, to whom the damages should be distributed. In the declaration which was set out in the case, there was no averment that the deceased left a widow or next of kin. There was verdict and judgment in favor of the plaintiff. Upon appeal this judgment was affirmed. The Court, in its opinion, quotes in full the language of the statute, and holds that the action could be maintained where the deceased left no widow, but did leave next of kin, and establishes the rule of damages. No defect in the declaration was pointed out or discussed. In Chicago & R. I. R. R. v. Morris, 26 Illinois, 400, an action was brought by an administrator upon the same statute, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant, upon appeal, raised the objection that the declaration did not aver that the deceased left a widow or next of kin. In answer to his objection, the plaintiff cited Major's case. But the Court reversed the case upon this point, and, in reference to Major's case, it says: "In answer to this objection, it is urged by appellee's counsel that there were no such averments in the declaration in Major's case, and that judgment was rendered upon that record. The reply to this is, *this objection was not made in that case at any time, nor the attention of the Court called to the point.* The case was decided on wholly different grounds."

Mr. Swett considers it very plain that the Page decision does not settle whether the powers of disfranchisement can be delegated, or whether the Board of Trade can exercise powers which are judicial in regard to contracts; and he feels as assured as he ever was that he will prove this to be the case, and that the Court will take an entirely different view upon the different state of facts which he has to lay before them.

CROP PROSPECTS IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your special dispatch from Plattsmouth, five days ago, exaggerates the damage done in Nebraska by recent rains. Such exaggerations are natural, for, as the old Calvinistic sage, Dr. Emmons, used to say, "Nothing is so bad as it looks at first." Once, at least, every season, farmers feel like land-lubbers when first seasick.

But visitors here from Saunders, Seward, and other counties, now declare their crops are looking finely. Corn, thought to have rotted or washed away, shows itself, like human nature, able to outlive everything. Wheat no longer looks sallow, even to jaundiced eyes.

Your dispatch talks of "enormous damages to corn in cribs, which are mostly all *uncovered*." I can learn of no such damages, and think they must be an inference of some newling in Nebraska, astonished to see corn-cribs roofless, as much as the Turkish Emir was to see every man doing his own dancing at a New York ball. The truth is, experience has shown that coverings over corn-cribs are superfluous, since rain glides off from ears as from the backs of water-fowl. On a buggy-ride of several days about this Capital, the only covered crib I noticed was that of the United States Agent among the Otoe Indians,—intended as a shield, not against rain, but robbers.

According to many farmers, the recent rains have done them more good than harm. They have softened the prairie-sod so that "new-breaking," always the hardest task of the settler, was never so easy as in the last weeks. The *Adams County Gazette* estimates the acres of "new-breaking" there at 25,000.

The Platte bridges at Fremont and Schuyler have been injured, but not "washed away" as your dispatch stated. Their injuries will be repaired before they can be needed for marketing crops. It is worth adding that, in Nebraska, "mud roads" are never muddy as in Indiana. Deluge them to-day, they will be dry to-morrow. The sandy loam drinks in the moisture, but retains it ready to evaporate it when needed in summer-drouths. The oldest farmers say, "Our crops have never been dried up, nor yet drowned out."

Your dispatch is right in saying that damages have been chiefly in the *low* lands. But recent settlements have almost all been made on uplands, which have been found, while safer from flood and frost, as well as easier to cultivate, equally productive with the far-famed Platte bottoms. Tree-planting has been already so extensive that you would doubt whether the divides or the river-sides show more trees.

X. Y. Z.

AN EXCURSION WITHOUT SPEECHES.

The Chief Grain Inspector Escorts a Party of Notables Through the Great Elevators.

Mr. William Henry Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain, escorted a party of gentlemen to visit some of our mammoth elevators yesterday, the object being to give them some idea of the magnitude of our grain trade, and to initiate them into some of its mysteries. Quite a large number were invited, but many were compelled to decline on account of urgent business. As it was the party was pleasant, and included Senator Oglesby, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. Jasper D. Ward, Rev. J. O. Peck, Canal Commissioner Brainard, George Armour, Hiram Wheeler, Murry Nelson, Andrew Shuman, David A. Gage, C. E. Culver, President, and J. W. Preston, ex-President of the Board of Trade; Richard Gregg, G. P. Comstock, B. Fowler, Hon. John M. Rountree, John H. Harper, United States Collector Eighth District of Illinois; Dan Munn, of Cairo, Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

The party took carriages at the Pacific Hotel, and drove to the Illinois Central Elevator, the outside of which was viewed and its height admired. Then to the Chamber of Commerce, where Mr. Culver explained to Senator Oglesby and to others the forms of warehouse receipts in vogue, and up-stairs Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of the Board, shook hands with the distinguished people, and showed them "'Change." One of the gentlemen took a stimulant in the shape of a purchase of 5,000 bushels and a sale of 20,000. Then down the wide staircase to the patient hacks, and away to the canal street crossing of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, where some of Mr. Harper's subordinates were deciding the fate of car-loads of grain. After being satisfied with the explanation tendered by Mr. Harper and his men, the party was wheeled away to the elevator of Armour, Dole & Co., where Mr. Armour did the honors. They looked at the emptying of the cars, and mounted aloft to the top of the giant structure, until they stood beside the lightning rod, at a height of 140 feet, and gazed upon the grand city spreading out all around them. Fully impressed with the magnificence of the scene, they descended to level ground and once more were afloat in the hacks, bound for the National Elevator on Archer avenue, where Mr. Murry Nelson took them in charge, put them through a course of elevator sprouts, and evoked expressions of wonder from all who had never seen such wonders before. Then Mr. Nelson led the way on board the good ship China, where Captain Dickson, with true sailor-like hospitality, had spread an excellent luncheon, including the inevitable champagne. The health of the elevators were drunk, and the health of the steamboat was served in the same way.

The party rode home well pleased, the business men because they had shown the capability of Chicago as a grain mart, and the politicians because they had been permitted, even for a couple of hours, to wander around the elevators—the suburbs of the farmers' movement. Mr. Harper conducted the excursion with ability, and with his cigars and gentlemanly courtesy made it pleasant for everybody.

The most remarkable part of the excursion was the absence of speeches. There was not a single oration, no allusion to "our calamity," and "ashes" were entirely forgotten. It was a great comfort, and abbreviated the proceedings by full two hours.

A BUNKO DEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The eagle-eyed detectives who perambulate about Washington street, between Fifth avenue and LaSalle street, will perhaps be rejoiced to know that a very neat swindle, in the nature of a confidence game, is being carried on under their precious noses.

The modus operandi is about as follows: A clerky-looking individual comes up rapidly behind a wayfarer, and, tapping him on the shoulder, discourses as follows, more or less: "Mr. A, father wishes me to say to you that he has not enough of the pattern you desired to fill your order, and wants to know if he shall send what he has now, and fill the rest at some other time," etc. Of course the traveler says he knows nothing of any order, and the astonished (?) clerk says, "Why, you are certainly Mr. A, of ——." Very likely traveler says "No, sir; I am B, of ——." If he does, he has laid a foundation for future operations. After an hour or so another chap will meet him and say, "Ah, how do you do, Mr. B." If you do not recognize him, he will tell you he is Mr. C, from —— (some place near where you reside). He will make himself agreeable, and at last say he has a lottery ticket which he thinks has drawn a prize, and will ask you to go around and see with him. Of course he draws the prize, but there is always a fraction which is not paid in money, but with a ticket to "one of our special drawings." C says he is about to leave the city, and of course is allowed to have a "special drawing" at once. He has bad luck, and requests his friend B to throw for him,—wins, and divides the tickets, and then they both throw together. The minutes of the game would take too much space to describe, but if B ever gets started at the game he is bound to be the loser, and of course C loses (?) too. The initiatory steps are very well managed, and calculated to trap the unwary. For the benefit of the unexperienced, and also for "ye police," be it known that the present place of business of this lottery game is at No. 162 Washington street, in Rooms —— and ——, in the arcade. Any country visitor who is escorted thither had better watch his pocket, or, better still, stop before he gets in. RUSTICUS.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1873.

THE BRIDGE-QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Wednesday's issue appears the following:

> It is becoming a very serious question whether a whole mile of street-traffic must come to a stand-still for a quarter of an hour from thirty to forty times a day for the benefit of one or two coal and lumber dealers, while their schooners pass into the river. There being no tides to interfere with the shipping, it would seem that certain hours of the day or night could be set apart for this purpose.

As it seems to be taken for granted by our courts that all other interests must give way to navigation, as far as navigable waters are concerned, it follows that street-traffic must stand still to let vessels pass. If this is the case, it would seem desirable to devise some more expeditious and common-sense method of operating our bridges than the exceedingly slow and old-fashioned method now in vogue, thereby reducing the obstruction to land-traffic to a minimum.

This could be done, I respectfully submit, by placing at each bridge a small water-engine or motor (easily obtained from various makers) by which to turn the bridge, the power to be furnished by the city Water-Works. In this way the bridge-tenders would be relieved from what is certainly pretty hard physical labor, and would, very naturally, then open and close the bridges much oftener, and in much less time, than is now done, thereby relieving our streets to a very great degree. The expense would not be large, and I think the advantages gained would fully warrant it.

This arrangement was urged by the writer on the then Board of Public Works, through the public prints, and in private, six or seven years ago. Respectfully, EDWIN LEE BROWN.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest the various letters in your columns on this question. Will Chicago not arise from her lethargy, or is she so intent on the amassing of gold that the nobler purposes of life are being ignored? Is there nothing to live for but business? Business certainly ought to be pursued industriously, but not to the utter exclusion of everything else. There is a time for everything.

As a Scotchman, I can say with confidence that Scotland owes her world-wide fame as a God-fearing and Sabbath-keeping people, amid these degenerate times, in a great measure to the Saturday half-holiday system. If it were only tried by the employers here, it would not hurt them pecuniarily, and they would be rewarded by the increased diligence and happiness of their employes. Masters can, if they feel inclined, go home at 2 o'clock on Saturday, and enjoy the pleasant company of their families for an afternoon. But, ah! there is no such pleasant relief in store for the unfortunate bookkeeper or clerk; no pleasant ramble with his sweet demoiselle, in the country, for him. The music that greets his ear from one week's end to the other is the ceaseless scratching of his own pen. The self-improvement and relaxation that he is allowed is the brief moment snatched before going to bed, and which can't be embraced with an aching head and sore eyes, before which are flitting, even in his dreams, the everlasting columns of dollars.

If this half-holiday system were only tried for a little, the beneficial results would be very soon noticed, and there would not be so much of an excuse for those who advocate the sale of liquors on Sunday. If some influential citizen would but interest himself on behalf of the clerks, he would receive the warmest thanks; or, if the clerks themselves would appoint a committee to sound employers on the question, something might be done. RELAXATION.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1873.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Its First Commencement—Order of Exercises—Speeches, Etc.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 10, 1873.

This is the first Commencement-week of the young University of Kansas,—an institution which, all Kansans believe, is, at no distant day, to take rank by the side of Michigan, Howard, and the more prominent educational institutions of the country.

The institution was first opened (if I recollect correctly), in its preparatory department, in 1866, although it amounted to scarcely more than a respectable high-school until 1870, from which time it has rapidly grown in importance, until now it has quite an extensive catalogue, and the Department of Arts and Liberal Sciences is organized in all its classes, with a Faculty of nine instructors, at the head of which is Gen. John Frazier, President of the University.

The first building for the use of the University was a small, three-story structure, erected by the City of Lawrence, on the crest of Mt. Oread,—an eminence of ground south of the city, where, in the earlier days of Kansas, the fortifications erected by Jim Lane frowned down in harmless silence upon the Border Ruffian hordes who burned the Free State Hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* office. The traces of their fortifications are yet plainly discernible, to remind the visitor of the troublous times that opened the experiences of this historic city.

The building above alluded to soon proved entirely insufficient for the wants of the rising University, and, on the inability of the State to provide more capacious quarters, the City of Lawrence threw herself into the breach, voted $100,000 of bonds, and with the proceeds has erected a building that, in capacity, elegance of architectural design, and completeness in all its details, is superior to most, and second to no other building in this country designed for similar uses. It has been constructed after patient examination of the best specimens of educational structures in this country and Europe, and the result is one of which Kansas is particularly proud, as her University building is provided, it is believed, with all the conveniences for carrying on the higher educational work of the State which modern improvements have devised.

The endowment of the University is liberal,—72 sections of land having been donated by the General Government, the proceeds of which are to remain as a perpetual fund for its benefit. In addition to this, the general interest manifested by the people throughout the State indicates that the Legislature will, from time to time, make such liberal appropriations as the wants and success of the institution shall demand.

As before intimated, the University is now graduating its first class, and the occasion is, therefore, one of more than usual importance to the State. The exercises were commenced with the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Richard Cordley, of Lawrence, and an alumnus of the University of Michigan. The sermon dispensed with the old traditional essays on education, manners, and morals, and struck out right and left at the peccadillos of the day, including salary-grabs and other political shortcomings, and was well received by every one, except those it hit, and of these Kansas has her full share.

An address was delivered yesterday before the Oread Literary Society of the University, by Maj. W. C. Ransom, also an alumnus of Michigan University; subject, "The Romance of History." The effort was well received, and is favorably reviewed by the morning papers.

To-day is Class-day, and the exercises are now proceeding after the following programme:

Music.
Invocation.
Music.
Essay, "Founding Bridges in the West," Murray Harris, Bowling Green, Mo.
Oration, "Uses of Superstition," Flora Richardson, Monroe, Wis.
Music.
Oration, "Influence of the Norman Conquest, Ralph Collins, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Oration, "The Manners of Chivalry," L. D. L. Tosh, Upshur, O.
Music.
Benediction.

The proscenium of the stage is handsomely decorated with the national colors, and evergreens, relieved by garlands of roses. A handsome arch, bearing the motto of the graduating class, "*Acti labores jucundi*," spans the front, the whole arrangement being in good taste and pleasing to the eye. On the stage are seated the Board of Regents, the Faculty, and high educational dignitaries and officers of the State.

Murray Harris, of Bowling Green, waives the essay attributed to him in the programme, and, instead, presents to the audience a beautiful model of a truss-bridge, which is, perhaps, a more satisfactory and interesting affair to the crowd than would be the dry details of the process of "founding bridges in the West."

The oration of Miss Richardson on the "Uses of Superstition" was far more than an ordinary production, and the young lady left the stage rewarded with more than the usual number of bouquets incident to the success of a Commencement effort.

The orations of Collins and Tosh were creditable to those young gentlemen; and, all in all, the University of Kansas may be well satisfied with the exercises of its first graduating class.

The Fifth United States Infantry Band furnishes the music for the occasion, and it is of a superior order.

To-morrow is Commencement-day. The degrees will be conferred, and the new Senator Ingalls will deliver an oration on "The Higher Education;" which will be followed by a banquet given by the citizens of Lawrence, and a promenade-concert at night.

As the effort of Mr. Ingalls will reach you through other channels, I only remark that it will doubtless prove a brilliant effort, and sign myself, truly yours, DAN.

Christianity in Japan.

The Japan *Gazette* prints a translation of a letter which has appeared in the native paper, *Minalo Shimbun*, under the heading of the "Christian Religion." The letter after discussing the various forms of religion which have been national in Japan, concludes as follows:

"In various countries of the West there is the system of worship of the Lord of Heaven, which forbids the worship of idols of wood or stone.

"It teaches that which is of daily use to men, and the tendency is toward an increasingly careful observance of its precepts. Its teachers, in proclaiming its doctrines, teach what is for the benefit of all, and, thus silencing a narrow spirit, they incite to a broader and better, which teaching is the secret of the civilization of the West.

"Since the Government of the Tenno has been renovated, the time has come for the abandonment of evil habits. A religion there must be, but if Shintoism is proposed we know not how to teach it. If Confucianism or Buddhism, these will not do.

"If, therefore, despising the foolish charge of changing the national customs and of defiling the country, the religion of Jesus be introduced, it will be well for the people. Nor will such a course involve anything incompatible with the customs of the country or true reverence for our ancestry.

"If this religion should be tolerated it would spread like a fire in the dry grass of the plain when lighted at a hundred points.

"Should some who hate this religion break out in rebellion, this, by the thoughtfulness of the followers of the new religion, might be easily subdued."

The Cholera in Nashville and Memphis.

From the Louisville Commercial.

The Nashville *Banner* of Sunday gives some startling details of the progress of the cholera in that city, the cause of it, and the panic that is prevailing among the people. A large number of people have left the city to avoid the scourge—a foolish act, but one which no doubt many of our citizens would be guilty of under the same circumstances. Some of the schools have been dismissed, and there was a rumor that the Maxwell House would close, but the managers deny any such intention. For the benefit of those who prate about "dispensation of Providence," the "hand of God laid heavily upon his erring children," and make use of similar sacrilegious and silly slabberings about epidemics that spring from violations of the laws of Nature, we give the cause of the Nashville cholera:

"The cholera, so far, has been mostly confined to the Wilson Spring Branch bottom, which is the most sickly portion of the city. The branch is nothing more nor less than an open sewer, emitting foul and pestilential odors. Some two or three hundred boys, owned by people in its proximity, have even taken great delight in wallowing in it and stirring up a stench that is intolerable. It ought long ago to have been covered over. Most of those who have been attacked and have died were colored people living in its immediate vicinity. The attack was, almost in every instance, brought about by the imprudent eating of vegetables. But it is not now confined altogether to the colored classes, but extends to the white people living in the lower portions of the city as well. Up to Friday night there had been as many as forty deaths since the 1st of June."

This is the kind of water the people in the cholera-infected region have been using:

"It is stated, on the authority of a physician, that the water which comes from Wilson Spring is nothing more nor less than the seepings from privies. He says that, with the proper sanitary renovation of the city, cholera will be suppressed within a very short time, and that not an hour should be lost in the removal of everything having the semblance of filth. The work should go on to-day. If it required 500 men to clean up the city in the most thorough and efficient manner, it should be done, and done without delay."

In Memphis the cholera has swelled the mortality list to a frightful extent. During the last month 330 deaths were reported, 22 of which were placed to the account of cholera, 34 to cholera morbus, 27 from congestion, and 18 from diarrhea; a portion of the 88 from unknown diseases may safely be placed to these accounts, and be classed under the head of sporadic cholera,—sporadic, because the term Asiatic carries with it a significance and terror that we don't like to dwell upon.

THE FORT DODGE TRAGEDY.

Circumstances of the Shooting—Proposition to Hang the Marshal and Deputy in the Presence of the Corpse—Sheriff's Posse Patrol the Town to Keep Order.

From the Dubuque Times, June 10.

Our telegraphic dispatches Sunday morning informed our readers that the liquor controversy at Fort Dodge, which has engendered so much bad feeling among the citizens of that town, culminated in a tragedy last Saturday evening by the shooting to death, by the Marshal, of a saloon-keeper named Haines. From an eye witness, who was present just after the shooting took place, we gathered the following particulars of the unfortunate affair:

Haines, it appears, on a former occasion, had made his boast that the Marshal could not arrest him. On Saturday morning the Marshal had confiscated a lot of liquor in a saloon belonging to a saloon-keeper named Sherman. The transaction naturally caused some commotion and feeling among the anti-prohibitory men, and they had met and discussed the question together, drinking at their meetings, although not to excess. Haines was among the number. This was the state of things when, in the evening, about 6:30 o'clock, Haines and some companions went into the cigar store of a Mr. S. J. Bennett to purchase some cigars. The Marshal and his Deputy happening to pass by, or come up at the time, the fact was mentioned to Haines, who replied that he didn't car a d—n for the Marshal, nor his Deputy. The Marshal, either overhearing him, or having been notified of the assertion, entered the cigar store, and approaching Haines demanded of him a revolver, which it appears he knew he had on his person. Haines handed the revolver over, and then the Marshal told him he was going to arrest him. Haines protested, saying he had no right to arrest him, and then declared he would not submit to an arrest. Upon his making this declaration, the Deputy caught him by the arms and the Marshal struck him five times over the head with a heavy cane he carried; either blow, it is said, was sufficient to cause death. While the Marshal was striking these blows Mr. Bennett said to him: "If you are going to kill the man, I don't want you to do it my store." The Marshal then stepped back three paces, and with the revolver he had received from Haines, fired at him the fatal shot which caused his instant death.

After the Marshal committed the deed, he walked out of the door of the store on the sidewalk, and flourishing the revolver to the consternation of the crowd that had gathered about the door, said "That's what comes of selling whisky. In wrenching the pistol from him, I have killed one of your comrades." He then passed over to the opposite side of the street by a hardware store. In the meantime those who were in the store carried Haines' body out and laid it on the sidewalk. When the manner of the shooting became known to the crowd, which by that time had increased to two or three hundred, it was proposed to hang the Marshal and Deputy there, in the presence of the murdered body of Haines. It being the evident sentiment of the crowd, the Marshal and the Deputy slipped into the hardware store, where they were secreted in the cellar.

The exasperation of the crowd and the growing disposition to lynch the Marshal and his Deputy, caused the Sheriff to put on a patrol of twenty men to keep down any riotous proceedings that might arise, and the patrol was kept up all night. On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, the Sheriff relieved the Marshal and his Deputy from their cellar hiding place, and covertly through the back streets conducted them to the jail for greater safety, and to await a legal investigation.

Haines was a married man. He had a wife and two small children, and the wife is daily expecting to require the services of an obstetrician. It is not improbable that the shock of her husband's death may cause her's and the child's also. If so, it will be four deaths—directly the result of this extreme agitation of the liquor question at Fort Dodge.

From parties who left the ill-starred town yesterday morning, we learn that very many persons were yet in the streets discussing the subject of "the murder;" although the excitement had quieted down so that there was no longer apprehension of the populace taking the law into their own hands.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Return of Railroad Blanks, Etc.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 11.

The blanks recently sent out by the Secretary to the County Clerks of the respective counties in the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of county and township subscriptions, etc., in aid of railroads, are being returned at the rate of twenty or thirty per day. In several cases the reports show that certain counties have never voted any aid to railroads.

The Clerk of Cook County reports that they have no record of donations or subscriptions in aid of railroads, either by incorporated cities, towns, or villages; and he thinks there are none.

Among the counties that have not voted aid to railroads, we notice the following: Jo Daviess, Carroll, Livingston, and Champaign.

Among the returns from counties we take the following statements of aid voted:

Ford County, to the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad	$142,000
Jefferson County, St. Louis Railway Company	100,000
DeWitt County, to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield	175,000
Iroquois County, to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad	16,000
Sangamon County, to the S. & Ill. S. E. R. W. Company, Eastern Division	50,000
Western Division	50,000
G., C. & S. Railway Company	100,000
Springfield Township, to the S. & I. S. E. Railway Company	80,000
Cartright Township to the S. & I. S. E. Railroad	20,000
Talkington Township, to the Jacksonville, W. & S. E. Railroad Company	20,000

The Secretary of the Board is now engaged in the classification of freights preparatory to making up the schedule of freight tariffs, as the law provides.

We learn that Commissioner Pearson visited the Grain Inspection and Registrar Department of Chicago, on Saturday last, as delegated by the Board, and found everything in a very satisfactory condition.

Mrs. Long, of Paris, Ill., Murders her Child and then Commits Suicide.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, June 9.

The *Gazette* is in receipt of information from Paris, detailing a dual tragedy which occurred there during the latter part of last week.

It appears that a daughter of the Clarkes (respectable citizens of that place), the widow of one Long, became enamored of a young man, whose name our informant could not give, and they became betrothed. From this intimate relation, the widow was misled by the scheming scoundrel into criminality and subsequent shame. The day of their marriage was set and postponed until finally the fiend disappeared, and the woman's shame became the public property of mischievous gossips. As the news spread her desperation increased, until it reached such an altitude that she consigned her offspring to the vault of an out-house when it was born, where it probably died from suffocation in filth. This occurred Friday, and it is stated that she confessed to her parents shortly afterwards. Saturday night the wretched woman cut her throat from ear to ear, and was found wrapped in blood and cold in death Sunday morning.

A MONSTROUS CONFESSION.

A Very Remarkable Document Written by a Murderer—Striving to Excel as a Criminal—A Study for the Metaphysicians.

Catskill, N. Y. (June 7), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

On the night of May 1, Harmon Holcher, a scissors-grinder, of Albany, was murdered near this city. About the 15th ult. Joseph Waltz was arrested, charged with the crime. He is a tall, muscular youth of about 23 years. He has long, light hair, slight beard and whiskers of the same color, and clear blue eyes. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and his trial has been set for the December term. The following is a copy of the confession, written by himself:

HOUSE OF BONDAGE, May 23, 1873.

MY DEAR OFFENDED AND EXCITED FRIENDS: I beg leave to have some reconciliation with you in order that you may no longer be in any doubt of my truthfulness in regard to the terrible, shocking, and infamous deeds that I was forced by some mysterious power to do. You were already informed of the principal and most important causes of all this agitation; but it was an impossibility for me or any one else to explain to you, at that time, the minute, and at the same time most indispensable details.

One day in January last it seemed to me that there were a great many people on earth who were constantly risking their life and reputation in swindling, robbing, and deceiving their fellow-creatures, for various reasons and causes. Since that day it seemed to me as if something had planted itself in my mind, that kept urging me forward to perform some grand, heroic, and enterprising feat, whether good or bad I could not say.

I tried to forget it, but it was ever before me. I began to lose much interest in my daily occupation, and the great appetite for learning, and knowledge, and wisdom, which I had was also lessened. My mind seemed to be clear, and the main object to which it was now turned was to something wholly out of the common course. About two days after this I could no longer do without causing some commotion or excitement. That very night of the third day I began my first robbery!

I arose from bed at about 1 o'clock a. m., and went out of doors. It was warm, but very windy. I went to my room again, but could not think of going to bed; I wanted very much to rouse up something or somebody; when suddenly the thought came to surprise and cause trouble to some one. I thought of going over to the house of my nearest neighbor, James B. Goetchius, and throw large stones at the door of his house and windows; when another thought flashed across me, to go to the toll-gate, about half a mile off, and do something of the kind there.

I put on my boots, and started for the latter in all haste. As I arrived near the place, I began to lose much of my courage, and sat down on a snowbank for some time thinking. I was about to get up and go home, and leave all in peace, when I thought of the red school house a short distance further off: my courage returned, and I was there in a few minutes. I entered a window at the east side, and found the stove red hot and the room very warm; this frightened me, thinking there might be some one dwelling in the school house. However, I entered at last, and what I did there you all know. I had just such books at home of my own, and could have no use for them. The reason that I took them was simply to rouse and excite the pupils and teacher.

Seeing all remain quiet, I did the same deed over again a short time after, this time leaving a note there containing remarks such as threatening their life, and using very profane language. Peace still continued, and I was not satisfied. This yearning and tempting was incessant. About a month afterward I started on another burglarious expedition. This was the Jefferson Sunday-school. I entered it, forcing open a blind on the south side, about 2 o'clock a. m. By this time I began to feel some sorrow for these cruel acts, and began to read some of the most pious and best of the library books I had thus obtained by theft. They were, indeed, very good books; and having read the first one through, I began to realize and perceive my great wickedness. I was much comforted, and read several more with good result. But I could not feel easy. I next broke open and robbed the school house on the Athens road and the one at Leeds. After that I wanted to repent, and was about to confess my crimes to the Rev. Father O'Driscoll and Mr. A. M. Osborn, a Catskill lawyer, when I saw the following glowing notice in the Catskill *Recorder*, which was probably the reason that I lost all desire to make an open confession of my guilt, for it was stated in such a singular and inciting manner that it seemed to relieve me of my sorrow and distress and rouse up the old desire to do further mischief:

"The school-house in Leeds was broken open on Tuesday night, and in the morning the contents of the desks, the furniture, maps, etc., were found piled promiscuously on the floor. A letter was left stating the determination to commit depredations,—said they had commenced at the small school-house on the Athens road (the one that was burned last night),—and that they were on their way West, etc. They claim to be in the service of Belial,—and no doubt are right there."

As a counter-irritant I then read the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters of St. Matthew, and retired to my night's rest, much relieved of my uneasiness; but my great sins could never be hidden or dropped from my mind, and a spark of this intense desire to perform some unnatural exploit was still smouldering in my brains.

About the last of April we were visited by an old friend of ours from Albany, who went about sometimes in the spring as a scissors grinder. He was an honest, upright man, respected by all who knew him. We gladly invited him on this evening to supper, and that he could pass the night with us. After supper we had kept up a pleasant and delightful conversation with each other, as is usually the case with true friends that have not seen each other for a long time; and in this way that evening passed.

We showed our friend to bed on a sofa, on which were placed some quilts and blankets for a covering. My parents then retired up-stairs. I was now the only one up, and sat down by the table and read for about half an hour, when I felt sleepy and was about to enter my room, when suddenly I was aroused from all sleepiness by this strong sensation in my mind to execute some uncommon or unnatural and inhuman juggle. The power was much stronger and more sudden than I had ever experienced it before. I wanted to relieve myself of it, but I was utterly helpless. I began to become very hot, my ears were ringing, and my heart beat very loud and quick for a short time, and the hair on my head seemed to be standing upright. All this lasted hardly a minute, when I began to become cool again, and everything was very quiet. I took up a small Testament and began to read. I had scarcely finished the first verse when some violent and electric force swept past my face. It was like a flash of lightning, if it could have been directly before my eyes, and without any noise. I dropped my arm and book with a loud clap on the little table before me. I began to shake and tremble in every limb. Great fear seized me for a little while, after which everything seemed to run into my brains. I sat a few moments on my bed in great confusion. Then I went out of doors, lamp in hand, and searched for an axe or hatchet, and went back into my room. I could think of nothing but of striking some one on the head.

I pressed my forehead against a pane of glass, thinking the sudden cold would have some effect in producing a different sensation, but all in vain. I turned down the lamp very low, took up the hatchet and entered the room of my friend, the scissors-grinder, who was sleeping soundly. I placed the lamp on the floor directly below his head. I then cautiously bent over him to see in what position his head lay. I took the hatchet and raised it up to the height of the ceiling.

I was about to turn away and leave the man in peace, when I was again seized by the demon, and was forced to raise the hatchet and give the fatal blow; but it seemed as if the strength and force of the blow that I was about to implant in the head of the peaceful sleeper had all entered into the handle of the hatchet. I withheld the blow, took up the lamp and hatchet and went back to my own room, greatly troubled in mind and spirit. I was about to give a loud scream, but I had no strength for it. I sat there as helpless as a babe, when all at once a painful thrill or sting pierced my heart and brains and roused me up like a maniac. I took the lamp and hatchet up once more and entered the room of the sleeping man, placing the lamp where I did before, and raised the hatchet quickly, but my heart failed me. My forehead became wet with perspiration, and I stood there in delirium swinging the hatchet up and down above the head of the man, when at length I struck the man on the forehead, but the blow seemed to have no force as I dealt it. He breathed with a deep voice, and, doubting of its fatality, I struck him twice with the cutting part of the hatchet, not knowing for certain where I hit him, and sank fainting and senseless on the floor. When consciousness returned, and I beheld the dire scene, the mangled body, the pools of blood, and the awful thought of murder, I sank back again with a feeling of pain and horror. I then wanted to go off and cast myself into a bottomless gulf and bury myself out of sight of the world. With these thoughts I walked back and forth in the rain in a very confused or deranged manner, for some time; then with a fierce and energetic perception in mind and body, I went to the dismal room, took up the corpse, carried it out, and laid it down beside a low stone fence. I then wrapped the body in the blanket, and laid many small, flat stones around it to conceal it. I lisped a short prayer, and departed to the house. There I began to clear off all traces of blood, and to carry the boots, coat, hat, &c., off under the barn. The machine I also carried off and placed behind a fence in the bushes, and covered it up with brush and stones. I then went to bed, but in five minutes my parents came down and began their work as usual. I got up again, and went to the barn to help feed the stock, when father asked me what it was that he heard some time in the night, as if some one were gurgling or breathing with something in the throat.

I told him that I heard it too, but that I could not account for it, and that it was probably the habit of this man to do something of the kind, as he told us the previous evening of his having a bad cold. And now the thought came to me of my wicked lie and of having thus deceived my good, honest father.

The scissor-grinder was soon missed, and we found faint traces of blood about the floor and on one of the blankets, when my parents became greatly excited, and when they found the blankets, quilt, and pillow missing, they were astonished beyond measure. They looked at me and found me in equal surprise. They then thought that this bad man had taken the quilts and made off with them. Father went in search of him along the road toward Athens, but he could find no trace or vestige. He had too much work to do to spend any more time searching for him or the things. Father went to see the Constable. But all remained quiet, and I began to think myself clear of all suspicion.

That night I began digging a grave in such a manner and on such a place that it would be impossible to find it again. I carried the corpse to it on a wheelbarrow. Having laid it carefully in and wrapped it in the blanket, I knelt at the end of the grave and prayed for an hour and a half to God for the protection and repose of the soul of my friend whom I had thus caused to leave this world unprepared and without a last look or parting word to his bereaved and afflicted wife, and children, and friends. This being done, I covered up the remains of my friend in great sorrow, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and proceeded to the house in a very broken-hearted condition. I then locked everything up in a trunk and went up to the barn again, took up the clothes and carried them down the lot and hid them. What I did then I do not know to this day, for the sun was shining and I found myself sitting at the foot of the grave of my departed friend.

When the long and tedious day drew to a close I wrote a letter by the influence of the same visionary agent, and was astonished, not a little, when I read it to myself. I then tried to copy it on a separate paper, but when I had it half finished I dropped to the floor with a loud ringing and sibilant sound in my head, where I must have been during the night, for in the morning I found the little table upset against the bed, and myself leaning against the door with a chair over me! When I endeavored to get up I could hardly bend a finger or limb, being as rigid and inflexible as death. Thus I lay helpless until the fiery thought returned to perform the grand, imposing, or majestic work, moral or tragic! Before this thought every morbid feeling fled.

My hands became red as fire, and, with some pain in straightening my arms and back, I arose. I felt after I had killed the man that it was not the great deed I wanted to do, for I was greatly disgusted and terror-stricken, and overcome with sorrow and grief for having caused the untimely death of my friend! and had lost all thoughts and desires of ever doing so awful and terrible a thing! After this I passed many nights sitting on the grave, for my sorrow became so great, the burden of sins so heavy, and my wounded spirit so restless, that I did not know half the time what I was about. I often walked off a little way, and then turned suddenly around and went back again to the spot, and wanted to do something, but never could think what.

In about two weeks the scissor-grinder's wife, accompanied by a youth, came to our house to inquire for him. I hurried to the barn and hid myself, for I could not appear before them in such a broken-hearted condition. The following night, when all was quiet, I took everything in my trunk which belonged to the lost man, and hid them at divers places. The books, &c., I placed in boxes, and buried them also. A day or two after this the search began. The officers, D. P. Bennett, Charles Ernst, and others, finding the floor and sofas saturated with blood, immediately suspected me of having killed the man. I wanted to "own up," and tell them the whole truth on the spot, but I had not the courage. I began to defend myself by telling dreadful lies, that gave me such a pain within that I came near fainting several times. From this time I did nothing but lie to the highest officer down to the truest friend. Oh! the dreadful sting my soul received as I again denied my guilt before the venerable Justice! My dear, innocent father was taken with me, for the first time in all our life, into bondage. I requested of Sheriff D. P. Bennett and J. H. Meech the permission and liberty of going to the farm accompanied by my father, promising them that I would throw the full light into the whole mystery, but they coldly refused to do anything of the kind, telling me that such a thing was not allowed. Afterward they let me go, but I revealed nothing at that time; but I have now told you, my friends, of this whole mournful event. And I am, by the grace of my Heavenly Father, that I received through the mercy of His only begotten Son, Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, prepared to die, and prepared to live in blessed peace. JOSEPH WALTZ.

MAC MAHON.

The Address of the Newly-Elected President of the French Republic to the National Assembly at Versailles.

Paris (May 28) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Marshal MacMahon has not kept the National Assembly long in suspense regarding the course he intends to adopt in the government of the country. When the session opened yesterday the Duke de Broglie, Vice President of the Council, announced that he had in his possession a message from the newly-elected President of the Republic, which, he said, he had been requested to read to the representatives of the land. The Duke then read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Called by the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic, I have exercised promptly the power you confided to me, and have chosen a Ministry whose members are selected from your ranks. [Cheers.] The idea which has guided me in the formation of this Ministry, and that which will inspire the Ministry in all its acts, is respect for the will of the Assembly, and the desire to be always its scrupulous executor. [Applause from the Right and Centre.] The right of the majority is the rule of all parliamentary governments—[cheers]—but this rule has a special necessary application to the institutions we govern, in virtue of which the magistrate charged with executive power is but the delegate of the Assembly—[cheers]—with whom rests the sole authority and who is the active expression of the laws. [Cheers.] This Assembly, in the course of the two years of its existence, has had two great tasks to perform: liberate our territory which was invaded after a frightful struggle, and re-establish order among a society torn by a spirit of revolution.

The first of these tasks has been pursued with a constant devotion, not by the majority alone, but with a perfect unanimity on the part of the representatives of France.

Neither of the great measures, which had for their object the recovery of our national independence, has called forth a debate, nor been met with a severe opposition. It is not too much to say that these measures could not have been carried if the country herself, the entire country, had not ready, though onerous enough some of them were, to accept them with heroic patience and without either a declamation or a murmur. [Cheers.] This agreement of all classes was the principal force which aided the illustrious man, whom I replace, in his methodical and practical negotiations, and from whom only a difference of opinion, which I deplore, has separated you. [Cheers.] I count upon you, gentlemen, to exert the same force with the efforts I shall make in order to finish, by the complete fulfillment of our engagement, that work which, thank God, is now nearly accomplished. The task will also be facilitated by the excellent relations which the recent Government has established between France and foreign powers, and which I shall endeavor to maintain. My line of conduct, in this respect, will be exactly that which has been several times indicated by my predecessor to this tribunal, and which you have always approved; maintain that peace we have so highly professed and practised, so that Europe, convinced of our sincerity, may see in the reorganization of the army (at which I shall continue to labor without relaxation) but the legitimate desire to repair our forces, and to recover the rank to which we are entitled. [Cheers.]

In the policy of the Interior, the sentiment that has dictated all your acts has been that of social conservatism. Of the great laws you have passed, an immense majority have had this essential conservative character. Sometimes divided upon questions merely political, you have, nevertheless, been found ready to unite upon the ground of defense of the great fundamental principles upon which society rests, and which is menaced to-day by so many audacious attacks. The government which you represent ought, therefore, to be, and will be, I pledge you, energetically and resolutely conservative. [Cheers.] The very important laws upon the organization of the army, upon municipal administration, public instruction, and other questions which affect interests of the first commercial and financial order, are either prepared or now under discussion in your commissions. On these, I think, I have chosen Ministers competent to treat with you. Other laws, which raise constitutional questions of great gravity, have been presented by my predecessor, on which you will express a decisive opinion. You have taken and will examine them; the Government will also study them with care, and when the day shall arrive that you may judge convenient for their discussion, it will give you on each point raised its well-considered opinion.

But while you deliberate, gentlemen, it is the duty and the right of the Government to act. Its task is, first of all, that of an administrator—that is to say, to insure by daily application the execution of the laws which you have made, and to keep au fait regarding public feeling and opinion. [Cheers.] To impress upon the Administration entire unity, cohesion; to cause to be respected, and on all occasions to respect, the law, in giving to all degrees those functionaries that respect themselves and the laws—is a plain duty, often inoperative, but for this reason all the more necessary to be complied with now, owing to the revolutionary times, and one in which the Government will not fail. [Cheers.]

Such are, gentlemen, my intentions, which I believe are almost in conformity with yours. To all the titles which command our obedience, the Assembly adds to them that of being the bulwark of a society menaced in France and in Europe throughout by a faction which imperils the peace of all nations, but which cannot hasten your dissolution because that it sees in you the principal obstacle to its designs. [Applause.]

I consider the post in which you have placed me as that of a sentinel who watches over and maintains the integrity of your sovereign power. [Loud cheers.]

A Woman Murders Her Mother.

Binghamton, N. Y. (June 6), Correspondence of the New York World.

Since the night on which Rulloff murdered the clerk in this city, there has been no excitement comparable with that occasioned by facts which have come to light within a day or two in regard to the death of an old woman, Mrs. Connity, the mother of Mrs. Thomas Conning. On Saturday, May 24, Mr. Conning called at the office of Dr. G. A. Thayer, whom he requested to visit a woman lying ill at his house. The doctor found the old lady lying insensible on a lounge, her head, back, legs, and arms bearing marks of violence. He asked who the patient was, and Mrs. Conning said in reply that she was an old tramp who was deranged and had no friends; on the foregoing night she had been allowed to sleep in an upper room of the house, had fallen from the balcony, and thus received her bruises. Mrs. Conning asked to have her removed, as she was so dirty she did not wish her about the premises. The doctor reported the case to Superintendent Spaulding, who called upon Mr. Conning and asked to see the woman, but on being informed that she was getting better, let the matter drop. The doctor called once or twice again, and learned that his patient was Mrs. Conning's mother. She died in a few days, and, owing to the suspicious circumstances connected with her death, a post-mortem examination was held by the two Drs. Thayer, who reported that the marks on the throat had been made by human hands, and the bruises seemed to have been made with some blunt instrument. On Sunday last, a Coroner's jury listened to the testimony of several witnesses, whose testimony revealed a most shocking case of the most horrible and unnatural cruelty. According to the witnesses, Mrs. Conning and her children were in the habit of pounding the poor old woman, who was 70 years of age. They would hit her on the head with broomsticks, knock her down with clubs, throw stones at her, and cruelly abuse her. Mrs. Conning often threatened to turn her mother out of doors, and sometimes actually forced her to pass cold winter nights in the coal-house. The victim seems to have been very quiet and long-suffering, and never to have complained to the neighbors, but Mrs. Conning swore so loudly when abusing her by pounding, choking, and kicking, as to attract their attention. The old lady would beg to sleep within doors, but was not permitted to do so. The children have been seen to throw stones at and curse their grandmother, and even to assault her with hatchets and axes. She has been seen running out of the house with her face bloody, crying "murder!" and saying that her daughter was killing her. The inquest closed last night, when the following verdict was rendered: "The death of Mrs. Connity resulted from injuries caused by the hands of Mrs. Conning."

TRAGEDY IN MERCER COUNTY, KY.

Two Men Killed and Three Probably Fatally Wounded.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, June 10.

From the *Herald* of yesterday we gather the following particulars of a tragedy in Mercer County: "Yesterday afternoon a crowd of some 2,000 colored people assembled at Eldorado meeting-house, in Mercer County, Ky., about ten miles east of Harrodsburg, to attend a basket meeting. During the services, about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a family of brothers by the name of Nelson arrived at the church, and a difficulty immediately was sprung between a colored man named Addison Mack and the Nelson family, which ended in the killing of two persons and the mortal wounding of three others at the hands of Addison Mack alone.

"It seems that some three months since Addison Mack ran off with a colored girl named Sarah Nelson, who is a sister to the brothers named, and the parties were married according to the present laws of the United States. Yesterday the parties interested met for the first time since the marriage. Outside the door of the meeting-house, John Nelson, one of the brothers, attacked Addison Mack, and after several insulting epithets had passed, Mack pulled one of his revolvers and shot John Nelson through the bowels in such a manner that death ensued in a few moments. Henry Kirk interfered in behalf of Nelson, and he received a bullet through the chest, causing a mortal wound.

"John Mack, a brother of the shooting man, then rushed in to take his brother's part, and he, like the other two, received fatal wounds. One shot pierced his head and the other went through his chest. He died almost immediately. Milton Cissell then attempted to lend a hand to Addison Mack, when the latter drew another pistol and shot Cissell through the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a wound that is considered fatal, as the main artery was severed, and it was found impossible to stop the flow of blood. Mack did not recognize Cissell as his friend until after the affray.

"John Wallace, a mulatto, then put in for his share of the fight in behalf of the Nelsons, when, to his surprise, he caught the balance of the loads that were in Mack's pistol, which were four in number, and he, too, received wounds that are known to be fatal. After Mack had emptied both his pistols into the bodies of five of his fellow-beings, he surrendered like a man, and was taken to jail at Harrodsburg. The shooting of his brother was accidental, of course, for he did not have time to recognize him, much less think about meeting a friend.

"The congregation inside the church hearing the confusion outside, arose en masse and with a single surge the entire building seemed to be vacated, and hundreds of horses were at once mounted, and then it was that the news of the tragedy spread like wild fire throughout the county. There was talk of lynching Mack and his wife, but this desire seemed to prevail among the younger negroes, the older heads using their influence against it, thus preventing Judge Lynch's interference. The occurrence caused the wildest excitement throughout Mercer County."

A Mail-Carrier is Wounded Nine Times by Indians, and Still Lives.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, June 2.

Upon the arrival of the Union Pacific train from the West late Saturday afternoon, we had the pleasure of meeting at the Union Pacific depot Mr. J. F. Carter, the young mail-carrier who was, some six weeks ago, so badly riddled up with bullets by a party of Indians north of Laramie. His account of the affair, as briefly told to us, is, in substance, as follows:

He was engaged in carrying the mail from Cheyenne to White Clay, a distance of 140 miles. He had a team of California bronchos and a light wagon, weighing only 130 pounds. When he was out about thirty miles on his route, he was fired upon by a party of Sioux Indians, in ambush, commanded by Little Wolf, a nephew of Red Cloud. One of the shots struck him in the neck, narrowly escaping the spinal column. Young Carter fell over in the box of the wagon, and his team started on a rapid runaway. The Indians sprang to horse, and followed in close pursuit, firing all the time at the fallen mail-carrier for a distance of nine miles, when his team ran into a camp of friendly Cheyennes, who protected him from his bloodthirsty pursuers. Upon being lifted out of the wagon he was found to be shot in nine different places—once in the neck, twice in the left arm, thrice in the right leg, once in the left leg, once in the shoulder, and once in the groin. His wagon was covered with blood and pierced with bullets. As soon as he recovered sufficient strength to be moved any distance, he was taken to the military post at Laramie, 29 miles distant, by the Cheyennes, who had previously bathed his wounds and given him all the attention possible. At Laramie he had his wounds dressed and all the bullets extracted except the one in his groin, thirty-six hours after the attack had been made upon him. By careful nursing, and owing to his strong, wiry constitution and wonderful power of endurance, he rapidly recovered, and in a few weeks was able to travel. Mr. Carter is but 21 years of age. He speaks nine different Indian languages, and for the last five years has been in the employ of the Government as a scout. He had been carrying the mail but five or six days, having taken the place of a mail-carrier who was killed by the red-skins in ambush. Carter is going home to recuperate his health, and he says when he entirely recovers he intends to return to kill two Indians for every wound he received.

A Western Farmer.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times.

The farmers of New England who blast holes in the ground to plant a few acres of beans and corn hops, doubtless have imperfect notions of the area of some of our Western farms. Here in Vermilion County a single individual owns and manages seven thousand acres, while other farms of still greater magnitude may be found in adjoining counties. Mr. John Sidell, of the township bearing his name, has a domain of seven thousand acres. The tract is six miles long, and varies from one to two miles in width. Running through its entire length is the Little Vermilion River, skirted for two miles with beautiful groves and clusters of thickets. Three thousand acres are in meadow, and as much more in blue grass pasture, and the remaining thousand is devoted to corn. Roaming over the great pasture are fifteen hundred cattle, a thousand of which will shortly be shipped to New York city. Mr. Sidell has also about a thousand hogs on his place. The corn he raises, together with thousands of bushels that he buys annually, is consumed on his farm. He employs about forty teams and fifty men, and has nine comfortable tenement houses upon the plantation. There are no public roads through his premises, but Mr. Sidell says that it is a highway of itself. Wagon roads run through the pasture from one end of the domain to the other, with gates at the fence crossings. The farm abounds in springs, and is well drained throughout. The proprietor of this miniature dominion dwells in a brick mansion of size and surroundings corresponding with the general magnitude of his comprehensive undertaking.

The Charleston & Danville Railroad will run lengthwise through the farm, and the contemplated Mattoon & Danville Railroad crosses the former about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Sidell's house. In the event of the completion of these roads a station will be created at the junction, upon his premises.

Mr. Sidell has thirty miles of hedge, and he expects to plant much more. His business involves more capital than is employed by any mining company, banking-house, or mercantile establishment in Vermilion County, and its successful management demands capacity and energy of the first grade.

A $10,000 Cow.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

It has often been said that cows, especially milch cows, never sell for as much as they are really worth, but A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford County, sold on Thursday, the 29th of May, a 2-year old heifer, known as "The Duchess of Airdric XV.," to go to England, for $10,000, which may be regarded as a sum not very far below her real value. She is said to be "a beautiful specimen of a beautiful race," and it appears that the English breeders, having heretofore parted with all their finest cattle, are now determined to have some of them back at any price.

—The minie rifle-balls and shells that Sherman peppered the country around about Atlanta with, during his march to the sea, are still strewn about tolerably thick, and the little Georgia darkies derive a considerable revenue from their sale to city junk-dealers.

THE COURTS.

A Perplexing Lawsuit---There's Many a Slip 'Twixt the Agreement and the Consummation.

The Freeport Schools Fraud Case---An Interesting Land Trial.

Edmund Shanahan's Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy---The Debts and Assets.

Law Business on Shares--Bankruptcy--Criminal and County Court Business---General Notes---New Suits.

In the suit Hector V. Loving v. Samuel Goldman, pending in the United States Court, chancery side, the defendant yesterday filed a cross-bill. It will be within the recollection of the reader that complainant in the cause sues for specific performance of a written contract to buy the south 63 feet of the north 105 feet of Lots 15 and 16 in Block 140, School Section Addition to Chicago, for $63,000.

In his cross-bill, Goldman alleges that Loving, as Trustee under the will of Thomas Quigley, deceased, sold to John H. Roberts the above real estate, on a consideration of the sum of $1,000 in hand, entering into an agreement to convey the land on the following terms: Warranty deed within ten days; $14,000 to be paid down on delivery of said warranty deed, and three instalments of $16,000 each at one, two, and three years after date, bearing 8 per cent interest; George F. Harding to examine the title; and if the title be found defective, the said consideration, $1,000, to be returned to Roberts.

The examination by Harding resulted in the title being found faulty, and in Loving filing a bill in chancery to remove certain clouds, which ended in a decree in his favor, and the title being perfected. Pending these proceedings, Roberts had, for a valuable consideration, transferred his agreement for purchase to Goldman, who obtained from J. M. Marshall, the agent of Loving, a parole agreement modifying the written agreement, to the effect that the warranty deed should not bear date until the date of the said decree, and making numerous changes as to the payments. It was discovered that an assessment, amounting to $4,060 was in existence against the property, for the widening of State street, which Goldman desired to see paid before further proceedings, the terms of the sale being $63,000, free of all liens. There being some difficulty as to this, Goldman offered to complete the transaction provided Loving would enter into a bond of $8,000, and he prepared the notes for the several payments, the mortgages securing them on the property, and the bond, and offered them to Mr. Marshall, who told him his principal refused to sign the bond, and returned the other documents, which are now in Goldman's possession. In the meantime Goldman had agreed to sell the south 30 feet of the north 65 feet, which sale has gone off. All of which he considers a tolerably good case as against Loving's suit against him.

THE FREEPORT SCHOOL FRAUDS CASE.

Yesterday an unusually interesting case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blodgett presiding, namely, Joseph B. Smith, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jacob Mayor and Ezrom Mayer v. Charles H. Little et al. The following is a statement of the case:

In this case, the complainant brings his bill as Assignee in bankruptcy of Jacob Mayer and Ezrom Mayer, to recover from defendants Little, Clayton, Bartlett, McCall, and Miller, three mortgages and the promissory notes secured thereby, on the alleged ground that said securities were delivered by said bankrupts to said defendants in fraud of the bankrupt act. The mortgages in question are as follows: One for $2,000, dated May 14, 1870, from Ezrom Mayer and wife to said defendants; one for $5,000, dated May 14, 1870, from Jacob Mayer and wife to said defendants. One for $2,100, dated May 1, 1869, from William B. Mayer to Jacob Mayer, and assigned to said defendants by said Jacob Mayer.

The circumstances under which these defendants came into possession of and hold these securities, as shown by the pleadings and proofs, are briefly as follows: on the 14th day of May, 1870, Ezrom Mayer was Treasurer of Freeport School District—a district incorporated by special act of the General Assembly of Illinois, embracing the City of Freeport—and had given his official bond as such Treasurer, with said Little, Clayton, Bartlett, and McCall as his sureties. He was also at the same time School Treasurer of Township 27, north of Range 8, in Stephenson County, and had given his official bond as such Township Treasurer, with said Little, Clayton, Bartlett, McCall and Miller as his sureties. On or about the date above mentioned, these sureties, learning that their Principal had been using some portion of the school funds in his private business, applied to him for indemnity against their liability on said bonds, and he accordingly agreed, in compliance with said request, to deliver to them the three mortgages in question. To enable himself to carry out this agreement and furnish these securities, he executed said mortgage for $2,000, and went to said Jacob Mayer, his father, and prevailed upon him to sign and acknowledge the $5,000 mortgage, and to execute an assignment of said $2,100 mortgage, and to place both of said mortgages in his, Ezrom's, hands. Having obtained said securities from his father, said Ezrom Mayer, on the 16th day of May, 1870, delivered all three of said mortgages to his sureties as indemnity to them against their liability on said bonds.

A short time afterwards, said Ezrom Mayer's term of office as Treasurer of Freeport School District having expired, and a large sum of school money remaining in his hands which he failed to pay over to his successor, a suit was brought against him, and said Little, Clayton, Bartlett, and McCall on his official bond, in the Circuit Court of Stephenson County, Illinois, and a judgment recovered against said obligees in said bond at the December Term of said court, 1870, for the sum of $7,351.36 and costs, and upon appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois said judgment was afterwards affirmed. In February, 1872, this judgment was paid and satisfied by Little, Clayton, Bartlett, and McCall, it then amounting, including interest and costs, to nearly $8,000, said four sureties contributing equal sums to the payment of the same. They now claim the right to hold these mortgages as a fund from which to reimburse themselves for the payments thus made.

The fact is set up in the answer of these defendants that at the time Jacob Mayer placed said two mortgages in the hands of Ezrom Mayer, he was actually indebted to Ezrom in a sum considerably exceeding $7,100, the aggregate amount of the two mortgages. The nature of this indebtedness, and the proofs by which it is established, were fully reviewed. It is accordingly insisted by these defendants, that the execution of the $5,000 mortgage, and the assignment of the $2,100 mortgage, and the delivery of both by Jacob Mayer to Ezrom Mayer, was as between them a transaction between debtor and creditor, and that the delivery of said three mortgages by Ezrom Mayer to these defendants, was also a transaction between a debtor and his creditors, and that the whole transaction must stand or fall by those principles of law which apply to the *preference of a creditor by an insolvent or bankrupt debtor.*

The case is still on hearing.

EDMUND SHANAHAN'S VOLUNTARY PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 2,314, in bankruptcy, which has not yet been published, is the voluntary petition of Edmund Shanahan, as member of the firm composed of himself, James West, and William J. Manning, doing business under the style of Shanahan & West. He affirms that the firm is unable to pay its debts in full, and that he is willing to surrender all the joint and partnership estate of said copartnership, as well as his individual estate, for the benefit of creditors; that he desires to obtain the benefits of the Bankruptcy act; and that said West and said Manning are unwilling to join in this or any other petition for bankruptcy; wherefore he prays that proceedings be had to give him relief, and to adjudge his partners also bankrupt. He gives the list of debts, as follows:

Carson, Pirie & Co., Chicago	$ 303.45
Carson, Pirie & Co., Chicago	181.77
Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago	354.81
J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago	1,938.70
A. H. Peck, Chicago	275.00
Rosenfeld, Munfuder & Co., (?) Chicago	246.05
Richards, Shaw & Winslow, Chicago	704.29
Keith Brothers, Chicago	266.77
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago	543.13
Einstein Brothers	410.00
Kellogg, Hubbard & Co., New York	1,431.05
Oberholzer & Keefer, New York	1,145.61
Bartlett, Deery, Reed & Co., New York	1,529.52
Joseph Beckel, Chicago	183.62
A. H. Bernstein, Chicago	210.79
L. M. Bates & Co., New York	2,063.98
T. Stern & Co., Chicago	188.69
C. W. & E. Pardridge, Chicago	890.73
J. W. Haley, Chicago	83.13
Mayer & Co., Chicago	278.59
F. Landsberg	121.26
Schreiber Brothers, Chicago	650.67
Rosner & Co., Chicago	100.00
James L. Ross, Chicago	100.00
John V. Farwell & Co., Chicago	2,351.86

The assets are stated as follows: Cash on hand about $11,000; stock in trade now in legal custody, of the value of about $11,000; household goods, furniture, and wearing apparel, $150; choses in action, under $300; total, about $22,450.

The individual debts of Edmund Shanahan are stated at $340, and assets, consisting of furniture and wearing apparel, at $130.

The petition has been referred to the Register, to take proof.

LAW BUSINESS ON THE SHARES SYSTEM.

Another $10,000 suit, by a lawyer, for fees in a land transaction, was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court, where Joseph S. Reynolds files a præcipe, in assumpsit, against Charles Thompson, James Thompson, Homer McDonald, Ellen McDonald, and Stella W. Thompson, with damages laid at $10,000. Complainant avers that about the 31st of May, 1869, an agreement, in writing, was entered into by himself and defendants, by which complainant was to commence all necessary proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining the rights and securing the interest of defendants to certain lands in different parts of the State of Illinois, for which services he was to receive one-half of all the lands, money, or its equivalent, which should be realized by such proceedings, defendants covenanting that they would do nothing to encumber, terminate, or compromise the proceedings in any way, or anything to interfere with plaintiff's interest in their result. In pursuance of instructions, complainant instituted suits against several parties on the 9th of June, 1871, but on the 10th of that month defendants made a compromise, contrary to the agreement, accepting $10,000 in lieu of the claims which he was to prosecute. Complainant considers that he has a lien of that amount, and brings this action to obtain it.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

George Brummitt yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Benjamin Welch, claiming as creditor on nine promissory notes of $50 each, loaned to enable the debtor to carry on business, and the usual provisional warrant of seizure and rule to show cause were entered.

Leonard G. Klinck was yesterday appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of James D. Robertson.

In the matter of Childs & Verdier, bakers, on the West Side, R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee.

Harrison Loring, Assignee of the estate of Herbert Petit, yesterday reported the sale of certain lands, secured by trust deed, situated in Kankakee, to August Balle (?) for the sum of $5,508.88, and said sale was confirmed, subject to objections by Monday next.

Yesterday a petition to settle the complicated real estate concerns of Henry Koeber, a bankrupt, was made, praying that the Court direct proof to be taken as to the priority and amounts of all liens thereon, and that the property be sold, free of all incumbrances, and that said liens be satisfied; and an order was made accordingly. The real estate in question consists of Lot 46, and the east 17½ feet of Lot 45, in Block 65, School Section Addition to Chicago, on Polk street, with two-story and basement brick building thereon, and all other improvements; and the south half of Sub-Lots 14 and 15, of S. B. Chase's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 13, 14, Block 52, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, with all buildings and improvements thereon.

Adjudications by default were entered in the matter of Henry Flagg, warrant returnable July 18; and Louis Levin, warrant returnable July 19.

The Court having considered the proposition of Hart L. Stewart et al. to compromise their indebtedness to the Great Western Insurance Company in bankruptcy on a basis already fully reported in this column, yesterday directed the Assignee to reject the same.

On motion of bankrupt's attorney, Higgins & Brand yesterday received an extension of ten days for the filing of schedules.

In the matter of J. M. Fisk et. al. objections to dismissal were withdrawn and dismissed at the costs of objecting creditors as per stipulation filed.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of Henry Flagg.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In Brown et al. v. Curtis et al., in the Circuit Court, leave was given to file amended answer as of April 2 last, and second amended answer as of yesterday.

In Dale v. De Graff et al., in the Circuit Court, the demurrer of defendant to declaration was heard and sustained, and leave was given to amend.

In Upton, Assignee, v. Shober, in the District Court, motion by defendant for new trial was sustained, and order for new trial made.

In Powell Munson v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company, in the Circuit Court, the Court, having considered motion to remand to Superior Court, overrules the same.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

In the case of William Rose, on trial for receiving stolen property from a crowd of little boys who had stolen a lot of pig-iron from the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was rendered.

James Nolan was charged with stealing $5,000 worth of jewelry from Lizzie Moore, who keeps a disorderly house on Clinton street. The evidence for the prosecution showed that three men, a couple of weeks since, entered the house of Lizzie Moore, masked in white dominoes, and threatened her and the person who was with her at the time, with instant death if they attempted to frustrate their felonious designs. The production of a couple of revolvers insured peace, and the three maskers covered the heads of prosecutrix and her friend with pillows and proceeded to ransack the room. They removed $5,000 worth of jewelry, part of which was found on prisoner, some little time after, by the police officers. An attempt to prove an alibi on the part of the defense proved unsuccessful. The jury after consulting for an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty, finding the value of the property at $1,000, and fixing the term at one year in the Penitentiary. The attorney for the defense had the jury polled, when it was found that the jury were unanimous in their decision. Motion for new trial was entered by defendant's counsel.

William Carry, a lad of 12, tried for stealing several pigeons from a roost in a hay loft on Fulton street, was tried by a jury and found not guilty. Six of the birds in question were carrier-pigeons, worth $3 a pair.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Edwin LaBrown, manufacturer of vault light work, files a petition in the Circuit Court, against William Sturges, for a mechanics' lien of $3,736.88, for work done on defendant's building on Lake street, next door to the Tremont House.

William H. Sheppard, a livery-stable keeper, files a præcipe in trespass on the case against Peter Callahan, and asks for a capais by which he may be held to answer his misdeeds, consisting of driving a hired horse and buggy of plaintiff, in so injudicious a manner that both were nearly spoiled. Complainant thinks that unless defendant is held to bail his chance of ever getting his $500 damages are slim.

Joseph Stem makes an application in the Supreme Court for a writ of attachment against A. Kraus and Leopold Sonnenschein, copartners under the firm name of A. Kraus & Co., who, he alleges, are indebted to him in the sum of $504.54, on the ground that Kraus is about to leave the State of Illinois, with his effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

The case of Boetcher v. Schweitzer, the assault case which has, on three previous occasions lent interest to the village of Jefferson, came up for trial for the fourth time, before Judge Booth yesterday. The case was the same as previously heard.

In the case of Stanley v. Valentine et al., motion to dissolve the injunction restraining defendants from selling certain property otherwise than subject to the lien of the mortgage from Valentine to Stanley, was overruled.

In Judge Wood's room the case of Cole v. Favorite was commenced. This is an action brought to recover a loss by fire in 1865 of property left with defendant for storage. The amount of damages claimed is $1,900.

In Judge Tree's room the case of John Harrington v. George, Richard, Hannah, and Mary Dearlove was on trial. This is a suit in trespass, in which plaintiff seeks to recover damages for illegal ejectment from the house he and his family were occupying. Plaintiff claims $25,000 damages.

Mary Green files a præcipe in trespass in the Circuit Court against John Mulveil; damages, $10,000.

Israel Burch et al. files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Supreme Court against M. Alpiner; damages, $1,500.

Thomas Nichols files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Supreme Court against the City of Chicago; damages, $1,500.

The case of W. H. Hoyt v. Geo. W. Tuxberry et al., for specific performance of contract to convey 72 acres of land adjoining South Park, and said to be worth $250,000, was closed in Judge Farwell's room on Wednesday. A decision will be shortly rendered.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of John F. Merchant et al. v. John Willard, a suit in assumpsit, judgment was rendered for $367.57.

Charles O'Conner was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of the late John O'Conner, under a bond, to be approved, of $10,040.

Louis Schulte, John Brown, and Charles Buckley were yesterday tried on a charge of insanity and found guilty. The application to try the alleged insanity of Wm. Poole was continued to Thursday morning next.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Mary E. Richmond, executrix of Dean Richmond, deceased, v. John McCaffery; ejectment, $1,000.—Andrew J. Richardson v. Stephen A. Hurlbut; assumpsit, $1,000.—Francis M. Johnson v. Wm. E. Henry, covenant, $9,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,275—Appeal. 7,276—Mary Green v. John Mulveil; trespass, $10,000. 7,277—Edwin L. Brown v. William Sturges; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,278—Appeal. 7,279—Alson E. Leavenworth v. Daniel F. Buckley; restored case. 7,280—W. H. Carter v. Samuel McCarthy; restored case. 7,281—William H. Sheppard v. Peter Callahan; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,282—Joseph S. Reynolds v. Charles Thompson, James Thompson, H. McDonald, Ellen McDonald and Stella W. Thompson; assumpsit, $10,000. 7,283—Gabriel H. Gordon v. H. W. Holden; assumpsit, $800. 7,284—Sylvester L. Derby v. Board of Commissioners of Cook County; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,693—C. C. Davis et al. v. Edward Harity; confession of judgment, $131.85. 43,694—Joseph Stein v. A. Kraus & Co.; assumpsit, $700. 43,695—Henrietta Arbuckle v. Philip Arbuckle; divorce on ground of drunkenness and cruelty. 43,696—William Ayres et al v. William J. Ralph; assumpsit, $500. 43,697—G. S. Hubbard, Jr., v. M. Burelbach and John Horan; confession of judgment, $322.50. 43,698—Same v. Cass Chapman; same, $111.58. 43,699—Same v. B. F. Downing; same, $122.47. 43,700—Same v. Eugene F. Henshaw; Same as Trustee v. Same; same, $146.04. 43,701—Same v. Same; same, $146.04. 43,702—Same v. Same; same, $146.04. 43,703—Same; $146.04. 43,704—Thomas Nichols et al. v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,705—A. C. Lausten et al. v. C. Thuleman; petition for mechanics' lien, $111.54. 43,706—Israel Busch et al. v. M. Alpeneir; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,707—J. Spafford Hunt v. Ferdinand W. Smith; confession of judgment, $623. 43,708—Same v. Same; same, $323.23. 43,709—James Flanagan v. Dennis Swiney and Edward Swiney; assumpsit, $500.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT.

The announcement that the benefit given at McVicker's Theatre yesterday afternoon, in aid of the "Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home" was successful, will be received by the public with considerable satisfaction. That it was a substantial benefit was mainly due to the efforts of the Committee and the actors and management of Hooley's and McVicker's theatres, and of the Katie Putnam combination. And while the dramatic fraternity were deserving of great praise for giving up an afternoon of freedom and assuming one of considerable labor, no one individual merits a readier recognition than Mr. Edwin Browne, manager of Miss Putnam's company, from whom the Committee have met with the most substantial encouragement. And not only did he display his sympathy with the charitable object in view, but negatively he showed considerable magnanimity in giving up the theatre at a sacrifice to himself, and furthermore, in allowing Mr. Hooley's Company by far the best piece, and giving them every encouragement. Such unobtrusive services are not always to be met with in this world, even among actors who give their services gratuitously for similar purposes. Not less than $1,000 was realized by the sale of tickets, and thus, with the addition promised by twenty philanthropists, makes $3,000 given to the Home. A notice of the performance is reserved for Sunday.

THE HAND BENEFIT.

The benefit to Mr. Hand, the well-known violoncellist, takes place this evening, at Aiken's Theatre, with the following very excellent programme:

1. Overture to "Zampa,"..........Herold
2. Fantasia, "Dream of a Young Mother,"..........Lumbye
3. "Will o' the Wisp,"..........Cherry
   Mr. James Gill.
4. Reminiscence of "Trovatore,"..........Verdi
5. "Die Thrane," solo for Posaune..........Gumbert
   Mr. Braun.
6. Overture to "William Tell,"..........Rossini
7. Idyll, "Night and Morning,"..........Hamm
8. "The Yeoman's Wedding Song,"..........Poniatowsky
   Mr. James Gill.
9. Fantasia on "Faust,"..........Herfurth
10. Overture, "The Hermit's Bell,"..........Maillart.

DROWNED.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., June 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, three daughters of Dr. Brewer, together with an Irish girl named McLaughlin, went down the river about a mile below this place, for the purpose of bathing. The oldest daughter, aged 14, and the McLaughlin girl, went into the water holding hands. The sandy bank crumbled, precipitating them into deep water. The younger ones could render them no assistance, and they were drowned. The river has been dragged for some distance, but the bodies have not been recovered. H.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Union, June 11.

On the 30th ult., two boys, aged about 7 years, by the name of Brock and Shaw, were in some manner cast afloat on the lake near Cassopolis, Mich., in a boat without any oars. After drifting out into the lake about three-quarters of a mile, and seeing no hope of being rescued, Shaw deliberately plunged into the water with the intention of swimming ashore and procuring help for his companion; but his little arms gave out and he sunk to the bottom. Young Brock remained in the boat until assistance reached him.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, June 11.

Last evening, about half-past 8 o'clock, a number of boys, four of them High School students, went in swimming at the foot of Scott street. After being in the water some time, one of the boys, named Ford S. Greer, was suddenly taken with cramps, and sunk within five feet of the raft. Another boy, George Gillett, who was in with Greer, had a narrow escape. The search for the dead body last night did not result successfully.

CARBON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If it is, or if it isn't, I'd really like to know.

Is carbonic acid, in any form, conducive to the growth and health of animal life?

We have been taught that vegetable life feeds upon carbon, and animal life upon oxygen,—each giving off that which is life to the other, but death to itself. In your issue of the 1st inst. were two articles, which, to a common mind, read queerly. A writer,—I think it was "Gambrinus,"—in enumerating the good qualities of beer, mentioned carbon; while, in an adjoining column, a chemist, writing on Chicago stinks, mentions, among the injurious results of decomposition of animal matter, the carbon generated, as being detrimental to animal life. Again, we read of suicides by inhaling fumes of carbon from charcoal; and, while the newspaper is still in hand, a friend asks us to take a glass of soda-water (carbon).

I am in as bad a muddle as the Frenchman that wanted a drink at an American bar, but had forgot its name, so called for "a tamn contradiction," and, being called upon to describe it, gave: "A little lemon to make him sour, a little sugar to make him sweet, a little brandy to make him strong, and a little water to make him weak. Now, ain't that a tamn 'contradiction?'" Will somebody rise and explain this "contradiction" of the carbon question?

May we drink it, but not breathe it; and, if so, why so? Yours for further light, OXYGEN.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1873.

A SUGGESTION.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 10, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the Supreme Court of the United States is in want of a Chief Justice, why not mildly suggest to the President that he appoint the Hon. C. B. Lawrence, the Chief, or late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State?

His unjustifiable displacement by the passionate and prejudiced effort of the voters of his district demands that some adequate public reparation be made, not to him alone, nor to the other members of our Court, but to that respect which is due to the law, and to those who honestly endeavor to enforce it.

His late defeat does not disqualify him in the least for any position in which integrity and judicial learning are necessary, while it is safe to say that he is the equal of any who now hold places on the Supreme Bench.

If the office of Chief Justice is not to be given out, simply for what it will bring, to "the party," I believe the appointment suggested would be just, and reflect credit upon the appointing power. LAWYER.

Merchants, Traveling Salesmen, or Pleasure-Seekers

Visiting Chicago will find Anderson's European Hotel, on Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, a good place to stop at. It is but a few minutes' walk from all the principal wholesale business houses and places of amusement, and adjacent to the Chamber of Commerce. Street-cars pass the door to all parts of the city. The house is furnished in first-class style in every respect. The dining-room is the general resort of business men for their noonday lunch. In connection with the office and large business exchange, is one of the finest billiard halls in the country.

—One-quarter of a share of the New River Company was sold on Saturday for £46,000. The face value of an entire share is £1 only! The New River Company supplies a large part of London with water, and is one of the wealthiest corporations in the world. The projector, scores of years ago, lost his fortune in the concern, and died in the workhouse; and several companies which took up the business successively failed.—*London Letter.*

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

The Board of Underwriters on the Iron-Shutter Question.

Rear and Side Openings Must Be Protected, or Up Goes Your Insurance Rate.

The New Tariff to Go Into Effect for Absence of Iron Shutters.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, for the purpose of further considering the iron-shutter question. George C. Clark presided.

The pending question was the amendment to the report of the Committee presented by Mr. Cunningham, altering the rates charged for the absence of shutters on rear and side openings.

Mr. Critchell read a communication from a Boston paper in reference to the question of shutters.

To the Editors of the Shoe and Leather Reporter:

I wish to say a few words in regard to the late fire in this city, and make some suggestions in regard to the future safety of its stores and buildings. First, I saw the sills and sashes of over thirty windows in the Globe and Chickering buildings on fire at the same time. Now, if these buildings had been protected by iron shutters, the fire would not have crossed the street. In Philadelphia and New York such shutters are in general use, both front and back. Any member of our trade who has been in the "Swamp," in New York, will remember that in many of the stores there is no glass used at all, nothing except iron shutters. Buildings should be protected in front as well as in the rear by shutters. What protection is there in sashes and window-glass? The sashes take fire, and then the glass breaks. Second, the Boylston Bank building was saved by a battlement wall of three feet high. The new law in regard to buildings (to be erected in the future) requires battlement walls and shutters. But nothing is said about the old buildings. If the new stores will be safer this way, why not pass a law requiring that every building in the city should be made to conform to the present Building act? People censure the Chief-Engineer when the trouble is in the construction of the buildings. The pine wood sashes of the windows are like tinder, and unless they are protected there is no hope for the future security of this city.

Mr. Cunningham had looked in at the Board of Public Works and Fire and Police to see if he could get their co-operation. Mr. Carter and Mr. Sheridan were in hearty sympathy with the movement, and were glad to be spoken to concerning it. They believed the city should pass an ordinance requiring it. So, upon consideration, he had prepared the following:

Resolved, That our Board at this meeting delegate to a committee of five of its membership, to be appointed by the presiding officer, authority to prepare and present to His Honor the Mayor of Chicago a written address, embodying the views of this Board concerning the insecurity of business buildings and their contents in this city, with reference to damage by fire, because of the absence of iron doors and shutters on rear and side openings of said buildings, and to ask his co-operation in securing this protection to the business interests of Chicago in the form of a recommendation to the Common Council to modify the existing ordinance in accordance with the expressed views of this Board.

That seemed the proper way to reach the end sought. The last meeting showed every member of the Board felt a heavy responsibility resting on him, and hence their guarded action. They felt the Council should act with them in the matter. They should do here what had been done at Boston. He hoped the Board would take such action that the Mayor might lay the matter before the Council. Of course that would not interfere with the establishment of a tariff by the Board.

Mr. Witkowski was glad no definite action had yet been had. All agreed they should try and induce people to have iron shutters, but it would not do to make the charge for their absence too extortionate. Nor would it do to require shutters on all brick buildings. He, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That for the absence of good iron shutters upon all openings not facing streets, there should be charged as follows: Openings on areas 25 feet or less, 30 cents; openings on areas more than 25 feet, 15 cents. This resolution to apply only to the territory bounded on the north by Illinois street, south by Harrison, east by the lake, and west by Clinton street.

That would cover the whole business portion of the city. They could not ask to have iron shutters on a store out on West Madison street, where families lived up-stairs. One division was enough, since the alleys were generally of such a width that they could be classified as he proposed.

The resolution was discussed at length, some liking the simplified classification, and others the limitation of area, and some opposing both.

The author replied to the various objections made, and explained his plan more fully. If they limited the territory, they could carry out the proposition. If they made it general, they could not.

Then it was objected that it would not work equitably to charge simply for the distance of the exposed building from any other. They should charge more when it was near a planing mill than a dwelling.

The debate then drifted away from the amendment, and covered the question of "exposure," as distinguished from iron shutters, the power of the Secretary to make charges, etc.

The first part of the pending amendment was beaten, and the second met with the same fate.

Mr. Drew offered an amendment that "where openings are exposed by building up to a blank wall, that at least one-half the above named tariff be charged for exposure."

One gentleman thought that should be left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary. Cases would occur where the amendment would work unjustly.

After some discussion Mr. Drew withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cunningham's amendment was lost.

Mr. S. M. Moore asked if they had considered what the condition of the city would be under the present rating if all these openings were closed with shutters. Would it be rated then too high? If so, should not they make provision for reducing the rates. Many owners looked on the proposed action of the Board as arbitrary. To induce these men to put on shutters, would it not be expedient to let the tariff down. In some sections he thought they had strained it pretty high. If the risks were diminished, could not they slightly reduce rates. It might be a good idea to have a committee appointed to consider the matter, in conjunction, perhaps, with a committee of property owners.

It was stated on behalf of the Committee that the present rates were fixed when the risks were much less than now. The rates were not too high anywhere. The object of the movement was to induce people to put on shutters, who were now waiting for their neighbors to put them on. All who put on shutters would have their rates reduced the 5 cents now charged them.

Mr. Lyon offered the following amendment:

For absence of standard iron shutters and doors on all rear and side openings to brick, stone, or iron business buildings, for exposure not specially hazardous, and distant ten feet or less, 30 cents; over ten, and not more than twenty, 25 cents; over twenty and not more than thirty, 20 cents; over thirty and not more than forty, 15 cents; over forty, 10 cents. That when standard iron shutters and doors are put on, shall, on application, promulgate a rate reduced to the extent of the additions made for shutters, in each case, and that the Secretary shall also be empowered to make reductions at his discretion from the above schedule of rates, when the exposures are from buildings having blank walls on the exposed sides, or iron shutters and doors on all openings.

Mr. Moore moved to strike out all that part of it changing the rates.

Mr. Goodwin and others wanted it so fixed that there should be a reduction where the shutters were put on about equivalent to the advance which would be charged if they were not put on. If any other course was pursued there would be trouble.

Mr. Drew said the sole object of the Committee's work was to get shutters on. Its members thought the municipal authorities should have attended to it. When building began the buildings were scattered; now they were compact, and special rates were increasing in the business part of the city. The Committee therefore decided to fix such a rate as would induce people to put on shutters. If they put them on the whole extra rate would be taken off, including the 5 cents now charged for absence of shutters. The original charge of 5 cents will be included in any charge made under the new tariff.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the subject be referred to a committee, to report also upon the question of considering the reduction of rates in case shutters were put upon buildings. He believed that, in case all the buildings were provided with shutters, rates should be lowered 10 to 25 cents.

Mr. Cunningham's motion was lost.

Mr. Moore's motion, in reference to the first part of Mr. Lyon's amendment, was agreed to.

The remainder of Mr. Lyon's amendment was adopted.

The report of the Committee as thus amended was adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 4.

The vote was then reconsidered, and Mr. Drew moved to amend by raising the rates for exposures over forty feet 5 cents, making it 10 cents.

A motion to refer the whole subject to a committee was tabled.

Mr. Witkowski renewed his amendment to divide all exposures into two classes.

It was lost.

Mr. Drew's amendment was adopted.

The report as amended was adopted.

It is as follows:

First—That the Secretary of the Board shall at once proceed to print a new tariff which shall be promulgated Sept. 1, 1873, to take effect on that date, applying to all risks written after that date, and where the present addition to basis rate, for absence of iron shutters on rear and side openings in any brick, stone, or iron business buildings are *less* than as follows, they shall be made to agree with this, viz.: For absence of good iron shutters and doors on all rear and side openings to brick, stone or iron business buildings, add for exposures distant ten feet or less, 30 cents; for exposures distant over ten feet and not more than twenty feet, 25 cents; for exposures distant over twenty feet and not more than thirty feet, 15 cents; for exposures distant thirty feet or over, 10 cents, and that when good iron shutters are put on, the Secretary shall, on application, promulgate a rate reduced to extent of additions made for absence of shutters in each case.

Second—That all risks written on and after Sept. 1, under "the minimum tariff," (where risks have not been rated specifically) the same rule shall be applied by the party taking the risk, in all cases where buildings are unprovided with iron shutters and doors on rear and side openings.

Third—No permission shall be granted by any member of this Board to cut openings in division walls between buildings, until the premises have been surveyed and rate fixed by the Secretary.

Mr. Moore moved that Messrs. Clark, Goodwin, and the old Committee be appointed to report a change in the basis of rates, if, in their opinion, it was necessary.

The motion was lost, and the Board adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Judge Grinnell, Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Birdsall, New York, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Isaac Washburne, Jr., Maine, is at the Sherman

The Hon. Henry S. Stix, Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. W. Hutchinson, London, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. R. Lee Bellarge, Isaac Shone, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. E. Z. Schmucker, of Reading, Pa., is stopping at the Continental Hotel in this city.

A. C. Fish, the great wagon manufacturer of Wisconsin, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. Charles Deane, of Peoria, is in the city, and registered at the West Side Briggs House.

William Espy, of Pittsburgh, is in the city, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Jno. M. Bailey, of Freeport, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. W. H. Badgley, of New York, arrived from San Francisco last evening, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: Edward Buyer, Janesville; W. T. Uliman and wife, Wisconsin; A. P. Lewis, Urbana; G. S. Rice, New York; F. W. Noyes, Milwaukee; F. S. Thorn, Toledo; C. E. Yost, L. W. Hill, Nebraska.

At the West Side Briggs House: S. F. Babcock, Winona; S. C. Wheeler and E. H. Hallock, New York; Maj. B. F. Fields, Philadelphia; Robt. L. Allen, Wilmington; J. S. McMahon, Fort Wayne; James Connolly, St. Louis; J. G. Mainzer, St. Paul; Jos. N. Matthews, Memphis; W. E. Henry, Joliet.

Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, the Director of the Chicago Musical College, starts for Europe next Sunday evening. Overwork on this side, and recuperation on the other side, of the Atlantic are the causes of the trip. Prof. Louis Falk takes Mr. Ziegfeld's classes during the summer term, and Mr. Ziegfeld will return in time to resume for the fall term in September.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Wm. E. Lovett and family, Detroit; M. W. Carey, Jackson, Mich.; B. Mahanna and family, Pittsburgh; James Parker, Clinton; C. D. Wadsworth and wife, New York; J. S. Hubbard, Detroit; C. R. Benton, New Orleans; William O. Pallman and wife, Indianapolis; William Chatfield, San Francisco; H. H. Horne and family, Decorah, Iowa; E. Daggett, Salt Lake City.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: L. G. Tracy, Missouri; B. F. Noland, Virginia; George A. Brackett, Minneapolis; H. H. Cable, Rock Island; William Gaydon, New York; James Longley and wife, Boston; G. A. Wells and family, Troy; Edward A. Wilson, Springfield, Mass.; Benjamin F. Ehrman and family, Cincinnati; John M. Harney, St. Louis; Frederick Hope, Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Lewis Sabin, of Templeton, Mass., a well-known clergyman, died last Sunday.

John Pettit has returned to Indianapolis, and resumed his duties as one of the Supreme Judges.

John J. Foote, of Belvidere, Ill., has accepted the position of Auditor of the New York City Post-Office.

The Springfield *Republican* speaks of Prof. Watson as "The Foreman of the Asteroid Works at Ann Arbor."

The Rev. Dr. Buckingham, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Canton, O., for twenty-six years, has resigned.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins retires from the Freeport (Ill.) *Journal;* and J. D. Osborn retires from the South Bend (Ind.) *Union.*

Maj. Conger, of Waterloo, Ia., has the contract for the survey of Indian reservations in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, and Utah.

Joe Jefferson *was* in Minnesota, a while ago, and probably went fishing, as they all do up there. It is time, now, for a change: Joe is in Omaha.

Frank G. Chapman, a New York *Herald* war-correspondent, well known in Chicago, died, last week, at the residence of his brother, in Warsaw, N. Y.

Warren W. Huntington, late Postmaster of Galena, Ill., has just received the appointment of a Special Agent at Large for the Post-Office Department.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who accepts his election as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, leaves a salary of $10,000 for one of $6,000.

Sir John MacDonald, of Canada, is to be made a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, which will entitle him to a salary of $30,000.

District Attorney Britton, of New York, wished to spend the summer in Europe, so the trial of the charges made against him by the Committee of Fifty has been postponed.

There is a wild rumor afloat to the effect that Capt. Jack, in a moment of depression, recently confessed to Hookor Jim that he was the real author of "Betsey and I Are Out."—*Buffalo Express.*

The widow of the late Judge Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, died, June 9, at Portsmouth. One of her daughters is the wife of Montgomery Blair, and another is the wife of Gustavus V. Fox.

Edmund P. Tileston, a quarter of a century ago in the Council of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, and later one of the publishers of Worcester's Dictionaries, died, June 7, at Dorchester, Mass.

The Hon. Theodore Robitaille, of the Dominion Cabinet, while making preparations for the funeral ceremonies of Sir George Cartier, at Montreal, received news that his father had died, and that his mother had been attacked with paralysis.

The late Sir George Etienne Cartier, of Canada, directed by his will that, in case any of his daughters marries a relative of his wife's family, she shall be disinherited; and also, that, if any of his executors die, they shall in no case be replaced by any one related to his wife's family.

The drift of discussion concerning the probable successor of Chief Justice Chase has brought into marked prominence the name of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, recently one of the American counsel at Geneva, and at present the President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

James M. Brackett has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, and the Hon. Joseph E. Irish Register of the Land-Office at Eau Claire. Mr. Brackett is editor of the Eau Claire *Free Press.* Senator Irish is a minister. He represented the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Senate District last winter, and was Chaplain of the Senate.

France and Germany.

The following important notification was published in the *Journal Officiel* of Paris, a short time since, informing the nation of the approach of the day of the final liberation of the soil of the Republic from Prussian authority. The document was written by order of M. Thiers, and reads as follows:

A treaty for the evacuation of the French territory, the fruit of long negotiations, was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 15th of March, 1873, at 5 o'clock. The Government would have liked the National Assembly to be the first informed of this happy event, but that course was impossible, as the telegraphic message expected from the Prussian Capital only arrived at Versailles at 7. Every one is aware that the Government has been able to fulfill with an unhoped-for rapidity the financial engagements which, from motives of prudence, it had only entered into for a distant date.

Of the three milliards which remained to be paid to Germany one was entirely discharged last autumn. The second, a great part of which has been already paid, will be completely so between the 1st and 5th of May next. The third and last milliard (the fifth of the entire indemnity) will be delivered to the German treasury in four equal payments—on the 5th of June, 5th of July, 5th of August, and 5th of September of the present year.

In return, the Emperor of Germany has engaged: To evacuate on the 5th of July next the four departments,—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe-et-Moselle,—as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort. The evacuation is to be effected within four weeks from that date. As a pledge for the last two monthly payments, the fortress of Verdun and the military district around will alone continue to be occupied until the 5th September. They shall be evacuated within two weeks from that date.

Such are the conditions of the new treaty, which were long discussed, and which, in spite of painful recollections, will rejoice, we have no doubt, the patriotism of all good citizens.

STOKES.

How He Received the News of His Being Granted a New Trial—What His Counsel Says.

From the New York World, June 11.

The Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. Edward S. Stokes, and granted the prisoner a new trial. The decision was grounded on five points of the appeal as to errors in the charge and rulings from the Supreme Court Bench. Judges Grover and Rapallo both delivered opinions, and announced the decision as a unanimous one. The news came to New York by private telegram, and was conveyed to the prisoner by Warden Johnson and a visitor at half-past 11. By that time it had also got into bulletins and extras, and was flying over the city. Stokes, at the time of receiving the news, was conversing with his father, who had paid him an early visit. There was some doubt of the truth of the report at first, as it was in advance of any official news and for some time backed by none. Stokes himself, though claiming to be in daily expectation of such a decision, was unwilling to trust it at first. "Are you sure?" said he to his informant, very seriously and with little apparent emotion. His father was readier to believe the news, and warmly embraced his son. Stokes finally yielded and seemed to accept the news. It was what he had been expecting. His lawyers had held out to him the strongest hopes of a new trial and the strongest hopes of an acquittal in that event. He considered it probable that he might be now released on bail and get a breath of fresh air after his two years' imprisonment. He had not thought the Court of Appeals would so soon have rendered its decision, but was sure of the ultimate result. As the news spread through the city, crowds of his acquaintance visited the Tombs and gained admission to the counsels' room. Stokes gladly but quietly received their congratulations. Mr. Dos Passos, one of his counsel, received unofficial intimation of the news soon after its arrival, while in the United States Court buildings, and immediately communicated it to several gentlemen present. To lawyers quite generally the event was a surprise, and the betting which attends even such a case of life and death had also been with odds against the prisoner. Mr. Dos Passos, confident in the correctness of the report, sent immediately a dispatch to Lyman Tremain, his associate counsel, who is at Albany, asking, "Has the Court of Appeals decided,—is Stokes to have a new trial?" Pending the answer, he forthwith visited the Tombs, and was warmly received by Stokes and his father. Other friends of the prisoner were in the room. Among others were John Scannell and his wife. Scannell seemed to partake heartily in the cheerfulness of the occasion, and to draw from it much encouragement. The news had the same effect all through murderers' row, as it was communicated by the keepers or the reporters. Every one saw a further chance for himself opening in this sudden and unexpected revision of a decision by the higher court. With Mr. Dos Passos Stokes at once entered into conversation upon his prospects. He wished a speedy trial, or, if there was to be delay, to be released on bail. His counsel made him no promises openly on either point, assuring him only of a certain acquittal when the trial should come. Soon after noon, Horace Stokes, the prisoner's brother, with several friends, were admitted to the room, and another season of congratulations followed. Mr. Dos Passos' evident conviction of the truth of the rumor confirmed by press dispatches to the afternoon papers removed all traces of doubt in everybody's mind. Soon after this Stokes, at his own request, was removed to his cell, and refused to see any but his counsel and relatives. Mr. Dos Passos and his attorney, Mr. Brainerd, had a long private conversation with him, the purport of which was not made public. The prisoner was looking yesterday very much as on the day of his sentence, in perfect health and less excited over what was passing than any of those around him. At half-past 2 his counsel left him. With this gentleman the writer had a conversation at his office, in which was asked a question about the prospects for the coming trial.

"Prospects? They are perfect, sir. I never had a clearer case upon my hands. The grounds of public opinion were all faulty at the outset, but there came an immense change. The first opinions, which became lasting, were based on the newspaper accounts of the shooting of Fisk printed the day after the fact. These were false and exaggerated in every degree, and tended to show that Stokes went to the Grand Central with the design of killing Fisk. In the coming trial we shall establish by a mass of unquestionable evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Stokes had no intent whatever in visiting the hotel, so that the investigation must begin by putting Stokes in the hotel. That point cannot go behind. When the public is able to realize that fact, as it must, why we have nothing to do. But heretofore the case has been persistently conducted on the theory of a design, and the whole public sentiment has been owing to that fact. There was a great change of opinion at the second trial, and we expect a total revulsion in our favor when the case shall be rightly understood."

"Who will conduct the defense?"

"The same counsel—Mr. Tremain and myself."

"Do you expect an early trial?"

"Hardly before next fall. It will, of course, be in Oyer and Terminer."

"Will Stokes be admitted to bail meanwhile?"

"I am not prepared to speak on that point yet. I cannot say whether such a motion will be made. The decision of the Court of Appeals is based on the very points we depended on and could hardly have been other than what it was. At the new trial we shall drop much of the old testimony, introduce much that was excluded under errors in ruling, and bring forward a mass of fresh facts, some of which came into our possession almost immediately after the sentence, and all of which, even if taken alone, must secure an acquittal. There is no reason to fear the result of this trial."

At this moment a messenger entered with Mr. Tremain's reply to his associate's questions, telegraphed to Albany in the morning. It read:

"Yes. Court unanimous. L. TREMAIN."

The Indian Board—A Religious Strife.

Washington (June 10) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

In many respects it is not all very plain sailing at present with the Indian Board. The members composing it are all in religion Protestants, and the Catholic clergy claim that they have been very unjustly treated in the manner of the distribution of the agencies to the various religious denominations. Father Brouillet, the Vicar General of Washington Territory, has come to this city for the purpose of representing the claim of his Church to the nomination of agents for several of the tribes now assigned to Protestant denominations. The counsel for the Church before the Interior Department is Gen. Charles Ewing, a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, and the claim is being pushed with zeal. It is said to worry the Secretary not a little, and that he purposes delaying his decision as long as possible, as it is evident that he is bound to offend one side or the other. Father Brouillet claims the Yakima mission, now under charge of the Methodists, on the ground that the Catholics first established a mission there, and the Indians for many years were exclusively under their religious training and are Catholic Indians. The Rev. Mr. Wilbur, the present Indian Agent there, was one of the earliest of the Methodist missionaries to Oregon, and, with his Church to back him, is fighting very vigorously against the proposed transfer. There are two other agencies on Puget Sound claimed for the same reason of priority of missions. In addition to these the Catholics make claim to several other agencies in various parts of the Indian Territory. Some readjustments will have to be made, but what they are to be will not be made known for two or three months. The Indian agency at Lake Superior, and that of the Crow Indians in Montana and Fort Hall, in Idaho, are also claimed by the Catholics. Their point is that, wherever the Indians have been educated in the Catholic faith, it was unjust to place them under new religious teaching and subject them to the training of a Church in which they had no faith.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Union, June 11.

Joseph Dalrymple and family, consisting of wife, daughter (aged 12), and son (aged 10), lived in a story-and-a-half frame house situated on one of the best farms in Elkhart County. About 9 o'clock last Wednesday night the little son took a candle and went up stairs to bed. Mr. Dalrymple soon retired and had gone to sleep when smoke was discovered coming from the upper portion of the building, by the wife and daughter who were sitting up engaged in reading. Mr. Dalrymple was immediately aroused, and they all rushed up stairs to discover the source of the smoke and to awake the boy. It was discovered that the straw tick had been ignited from the candle, and was rapidly burning. In his excitement Mr. Dalrymple grabbed it and rushed down the stairway, leaving an impenetrable volume of smoke behind, with the women and boy still in the chamber. At this moment a son-in-law of Mr. Dalrymple arrived, and every effort was made to rescue them from a fiery death; but the flames had increased and spread so rapidly that the attempt was futile, and they had the inexpressible agony of standing helplessly by and knowing that the dear ones were fast becoming food for the hungry flames. The few charred remains were gathered the next morning and deposited together in a coffin.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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ZOLOE!

The Great Spectacular Opera.

The Forthcoming Sensation.

First Performance on Monday next.

Sale of Reserved Seats Commences this Morning.

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BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Afternoon and Night, by particular request, Tom Taylor's Elegant Comedy,

VICTIMS,

With its former Strong Cast, Gorgeous Mounting, and Beautiful Scenery, that was received with such favor at its production.

Monday, June 16, Benefit of JOHN DILLON.

In preparation, a new Comedy by Bronson Howard, author of "Saratoga," "Diamonds," &c. Tuesday, June 17, the beautiful 5 act Comedy, GAME OF LOVE.

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THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION

Several new and special acts, and first night of the New Burlesque,

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Introducing the world-renowned

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MONDAY EVENING, June 9, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

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In the Original Dramatization of DICKENS' POPULAR STORY, the

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

LITTLE NELL, THE MARCHIONESS, } KATIE PUTNAM.

As played by her over 500 nights in all the principal cities of America. Introducing New and Brilliant Songs, Songs and Dances, and Banjo Solos.

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First time here of the great burlesque

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A New First Part. New Acts. New Songs and Dances. EUGENE and UNSWORTH in New Acts. Billy Manning's Local Burlesque. OPEN ON SUNDAY. Everything New and Original. Don't fail to secure your seats. Box Office open from 9 until 5.

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Johnny Hand's Grand Benefit Concert,

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Tickets for sale at all Music Stores and Hotels.

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having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its manufactory and warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 653, 715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois, except F. P. Heller and O. H. Chase, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus for Steam and Hot Water.

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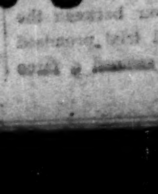

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Old Curiosity Shop."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL INSTANTLY DEstroy insects, bugs, and fleas wherever they exist.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, June 13, 1873.

Khivan news to May 11 reports the junction of the two columns of the Russian force, and the defeat of the Khivans at Chalaot after a severe fight, in which two Russian Colonels were killed; and at the Amur Daria River, where 3,500 Khivans were routed without the loss of a single life by the Russians.

Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, defends his vote in favor of the salary-grab on the ground that, by making the pay of Congressmen adequate to their station and work, the increase of salary will remove many of the temptations to robbery which under-paid Congressional virtue has shown itself unable to resist. Fewer Congressmen, he thinks, would have dabbled in Credit Mobilier, land-grant, and other legislative swindles if they had been better paid.

Pauline Lucca has so wide a circle of admirers in this city that the unexpected news of her domestic troubles will gain her general sympathy. Judge Fancher yesterday granted her a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Baron von Rhade, who is shown to have been guilty of marital infidelity in Berlin. The Baron von Rhade is Madame Lucca's second husband. Her first husband, Baron von Rohden, whom she married in 1865, was slain in the war between France and Prussia in 1870.

Party spirit runs so high in Madrid, over the Ministerial question, that the different factions have taken up arms, and hold themselves in readiness for civil war. President Figueras, in pursuance of his intention of resigning into the hands of the Cortes the provisional power with which he was intrusted, has left Madrid. The resignations of his Ministers have been accepted, and a new Ministry has been chosen to succeed them, but it cannot yet be told whether it is strong enough to avert the revolution for which the Irreconcilable newspapers and leaders of Madrid are clamoring.

The latest freak of French political eccentricity is a proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* to divide France into four separate territories, each of which is to have a separate ruler. France proper is to have the Count of Chambord for King, with Versailles as his Capital. Aquitaine is to be given to the Count of Paris, with Toulouse for his Capital. The Duke d'Aumale is to have Burgundy, with his Capital at Avignon, and the Prince Imperial Corsica and Algiers, with his Capital at Algiers. As this would dispose of all four claimants to the throne, and give each of them a kingdom of his own, there is a good deal of sense in the levity of the *Figaro*.

Generous irrigation is all that is needed to turn the arid stretches of the great plains west of the Mississippi into fertile land. The farmers of Colorado have determined to introduce a thorough and economical system of irrigation into their Territory, and yesterday met in convention to discuss the ways and means of doing so. It was resolved that a general convention of delegates from all the States and Territories interested in the matter should be held at San Francisco next September. The resolutions hint at a scheme for Congressional assistance like the act by which public swamp-lands were granted to States that reclaimed them.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, and grain was weak. Mess pork was dull and a shade easier, at $15.80@15.85 cash, and $16.00 seller July. Lard was inactive and unchanged, at $8.45 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50 @8.55 seller July. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8½@8⅝c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and firm, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and steady, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and ½c lower, closing at $1.21⅜ seller the month, and $1.19⅜ seller July. Corn was less active, and ¼c lower, closing at 35¼c cash, and 37c seller July. Oats were quiet and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 27½c cash, and 29c seller July. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer at 61½c. Barley was dull and nominal at 65@70c for No. 2. The hog trade was active at unchanged prices, sales making at $4.25 @4.50 for common to choice. Prices of cattle and sheep were without material change.

If Gen. Davis had been let alone Capt. Jack and his confederates would have been hanged a week ago. Ropes and scaffolding were ready, and the murderers had been formally warned that they were to expiate their crimes on the morrow, when on the very eve of the execution a Government courier arrived with instructions from Washington to hold the Modocs until further orders. Gen. Davis explains, in a very straightforward way, his reasons for the prompt justice he meant to deal to these assassins. To try them by a military commission would have consumed fully six months, to say nothing of trouble and expense. It did not seem advisable to turn them over to the civil authorities. The Modocs were prisoners of war; the murders with which they were charged were committed while they were in arms against the United States, and took place both in Oregon and California, raising troublesome questions of jurisdiction between the courts of those States. A civil trial promised tardy justice, and would have seemed a farce even to the Modocs. Finally, every Indian tribe in the Northwest knew that the Modocs had been taken, and was curiously watching to see what punishment would be meted out to them. They, as well as the Modocs themselves, know that they merit death, and the speedy infliction of the penalty would have given the restless Indians of Oregon and California a new fondness for peace talks.

The Springfield *Register* thinks that the Democratic organization is the proper basis upon which to build the party foreshadowed by the Livingston County Farmers' Association, while a Chicago organ thinks that the Republican party is better adapted to further the ends of that movement. The *Register*, however, says that "whether the farmers join the Democratic party or the Democratic masses join the farmers' movement, is immaterial." We have not observed in the columns of the Chicago organ any remarks implying that it is immaterial in what order the procession shall move. Most of the Republican journals, especially those which have post-offices, collectorships, and county printing to cumber their line of march, insist that the farmers shall take their accustomed places in the rear. The Grangers, on the contrary, are not only insisting that the office-holders and salary-grabbers shall go down to the foot of the class, but have resolved in some of their latest conventions that they will not vote for anybody who accepts a nomination from either of the old parties. This is indeed horrible. It would be so easy in the coming fall elections, when the offices to be disposed of are of no great consequence, to nominate the Grange candidates and then claim a victory for the party. But if the Grangers will not vote for anybody who accepts a Republican or a Democratic nomination, there is nothing for it but to fight the Grangers or to abdicate at once. The *Register* takes altogether the more sensible course when it allows that it is immaterial which flag the combined host marches under—because, if the *Register* were disposed to stand on ceremony, there would soon be no place for its friends in the procession. The same remark applies to the organs of the other party.

RAILROAD "POOLS" AND THE COMMON LAW.

There was a proposition not long since to "pool" the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. The managers of the two roads were inclined to make the arrangement, and it might have been consummated but for a timely opinion submitted by Mr. P. L. Spooner, the Assistant Attorney-General of Wisconsin, in reply to an inquiry which Gov. Washburn made when the rumor came to his ears. Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that the "pooling" of earnings is a virtual consolidation, and, as such, would come under the prohibition of the State statute. He went further, however, and stated that the arrangement would be unlawful, even if there were no statute prohibiting it. "Such an arrangement," says Mr. Spooner, "is in the nature of a partnership. It would make common interests which the law and public policy require should be kept distinct, and would subject, practically, to one management, distinct franchises which can be lawfully exercised only by the several corporations upon which they were respectively bestowed." Mr. Spooner then proceeded to say that he would consider it his duty to bring an action of *quo warranto* against the railroads entering into such a combination, for forfeiture of franchise.

This opinion is of more general importance than in its immediate application to the Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. It is undoubtedly sound law. As a principle of common law, it applies in Illinois, or Indiana, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania, as well as Wisconsin. It may be invoked in any case of railroad "pooling," and there is no doubt that it will amply protect the public. Railroads receive charters from the State for specific purposes. They are authorized to construct railroad lines and operate them between certain points. They are not authorized to construct or operate other lines of railroad, or to go into partnerships. The railroads are the property of certain incorporated companies, and their earnings must be paid over to the owners of the stock. It would be unlawful to pay them to anybody else. But it would be impossible for the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, or any other two railroads, to "pool" their earnings without paying them over to each other. The Milwaukee & St. Paul would pay over its earnings to the Northwestern, and the Northwestern pay over its earnings to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. This would be as unlawful as if the agent of John Doe should make a contract to pay over the earnings of his principal to Richard Roe, a competitor in business, or *vice versa*. The directors and managers of railroads are but the agents of the stockholders who own the property, and it is a breach of trust to the stockholders of the road as well as to the public to agree to divide these earnings with any other road.

The pooling of earnings has become a frequent proceeding among railroad companies, but this is no reason why it may not be broken up whenever any one who has sufficient interest at stake will proceed against the parties to such an arrangement. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern have for a long time pooled their receipts between Omaha and Chicago. There has been no effort to break it up, perhaps for the reason that it has not, in this instance, been productive of injury to the stockholders of the different roads or to the public. The proceeding is unlawful, nevertheless, and it may be brought to an end at any time by a party in interest without the aid of a State statute. This feature of the common law, so pointedly set forth by Mr. Spooner, is another illustration of the completeness of the law as it stands, and of the unseasonable haste of those persons who seek to obtain, through immature legislation, a remedy which they always have at hand. The Supreme Court of Illinois has already declared that railroads may not charge unreasonable rates, nor make unjust discriminations, no matter what the wording of their charters may be. The law which prohibits this antedates State statutes and railroad franchises. Now, the Attorney-General of Wisconsin interprets the common law as prohibiting railroad combinations that are calculated to oppress the people, and the interpretation will undoubtedly hold in the court of last resort. Every other form of railroad tyranny, in which railroads are advancing their own interests at the expense of the rights of the people, will unquestionably be brought under the same ban, strong with the growth of ages, and sure from the accumulated wisdom of nations. Such a resort has certainly marked advantages over experimental legislation, which is apt to be defective and to impede the ready remedy of the law as it stands.

A CASE OF CONFISCATION.

A case of considerable interest, which has been pending for some years in Kansas, has at last approached a termination which shows that the United States Government did not always receive as much benefit from the confiscation of property belonging to Rebels as did the United States officials through whose hands the confiscated property passed. The case was this: Mr. Edward S. Brown, a resident of Virginia at the outbreak of the War, had some property in Kansas. While his communication with Kansas was broken off, his Kansas property was confiscated. As soon as he had the opportunity, Mr. Brown succeeded in convincing the Government that he was loyal, and a full pardon was granted. He then proceeded to Kansas to recover his property. It had been sold in the meantime, and it was supposed that the proceeds had been paid into the United States Treasury. Mr. Brown's suit demonstrated that this was not the case. He made some ineffectual attempts to secure a hearing before Judge Delahay, but finally succeeded in having his case transferred to the United States Circuit Court, where a Commissioner was appointed to make an investigation. The case has now been pending something like nine years altogether, and the referee has finally found that some $16,000 is due the Government from the sale of Mr. Brown's confiscated property, and other sums due from the sale of other confiscated property, amounting in all to about $30,000.

It seems that there had been an order from the Court to deposit these funds in the banking house of Clark, Gruber & Co., but, in applying to this house, no funds were found. Subsequent investigation traced the money to the hands of several officials and ex-officials of the Government. One ex-United States Marshal is charged with $13,061.74, and another ex-United States Marshal with $7,484.95. The sums divided up among others were smaller. A few of the smaller sums have been paid back into court, but those who were fortunate enough to grab the larger amounts are stiller holding on to them. Mr. Brown has not received his reward for exposing this piece of villainy, and it is not at all certain that his claim will be allowed, but the case has already made such progress that Judge Dillon stated that "the unparalleled fact was clear, that $30,000 belonging to the United States Treasury had been traced to the possession of parties who had no right to the money." Is this a fair sample of the disposition of funds realized from confiscated property?

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

In the act of Congress making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1874, occurs the following:

> Provided that all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June 30, 1873.

This provision of law, in addition to the abolition of the franking privilege, applies to two classes of mail matter, which now pass through the mails free: 1. All newspapers within the limits of the county in which they are published. 2. All newspapers passing from one newspaper office to others as exchanges. Hereafter these papers will pay postage, collectable at the place where they are delivered. One effect of this will be to revolutionize, if not eventually break up, what is known as the exchange system. There were in 1870 published in the United States 574 daily papers, 4,295 weeklies, and 622 monthly publications. It is safe to assume that each of these dailies had an average of 50 daily, 100 weekly, and 25 monthly exchanges. These figures, which are a low estimate, give as the total of exchanges received by these 574 dailies in each year, 9,298,800 dailies, 2,974,800 weeklies, and 14,350 monthlies, or a grand total of 12,287,-900 papers. The receipts of exchanges by the weekly papers may be put down as averaging each 20 daily and 50 weekly papers, including in the latter semi-weekly and tri-weekly editions. This makes 70 papers each per week, or an aggregate of 15,633,800 a year. Allowing 2,078,300 of papers a year for exchanges received by miscellaneous publications, and we have a grand annual total of 30,000,000 publications received as exchanges free of postage. We are satisfied that this is below the actual fact, but it will serve to show the extent of the business. Estimating that these papers weigh, on an average, ten to the pound, we have 3,000,000 pounds, or 1,500 tons, of matter passing through the mails annually free of postage. At ordinary newspaper postage, these papers would be chargeable with not less than $220,000 a year for postage.

The abolition of the free exchanges of necessity involves one of two things: 1. The discontinuance of exchanges; or, 2. The payment of postages. The postage having to be paid at the place of delivery, the persons receiving the papers will not pay postage on any paper which they do not need; and, as the papers of the large cities carry the largest exchange lists, there will probably be a shrinkage in such lists after the 1st of July. Arrangements have long been in use between the papers in the large cities whereby newspaper offices are supplied with the papers of other cities by express. We now receive New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers by express, and in advance of their delivery by mail, and it is possible that hereafter this system will become more extensive, and that the exchanges between the papers of the large cities will be exclusively by express.

It was a misfortune, perhaps, that Congress neglected to pass the law requiring prepayment of postage on all matter deposited in the mail, and requiring printed matter to be paid for according to weight. This would have reached an abuse of the postal system even greater than that of the free exchanges. There are deposited in the post-offices of the country daily, ostensibly issued from offices of publication, many tons of all kinds of printed matter, which, in fact, is little more than advertisements of one kind or another. On this but little or no postage is ever collected, though it is all transported through the mails, and handled over and over again by the post-office force. This abuse of the postal system will still continue under the new law, and it cannot be reached until the prepayment of all matter deposited in the mails is made peremptory. As it is, printed matter may be sent hereafter as usual, and, whether the Government get the postage or lose it, the service of transportation will be performed, and the cost incurred all the same. The hardship of the present change of law will fall on the country press, and particularly the weekly press. It will, as a general thing, require them to pay the postage on the exchange papers they send out as well as on those they receive, or compel them to subscribe for such papers as they may most need. The change in the law is the first but a very long step toward the total abolition of the exchange system. The exchange system has been abolished for many years in England, both as between newspapers as well as between other publications. Each publisher purchases such other papers or publications as may best meet his wants, neither giving or receiving anything free. Such, after all, is the best system, and after a little experience the newspapers of all kinds, city and country, will discover that a free list of any kind is a mistake, and an expense without any adequate return. The best paper in a country town or section will always find customers for it upon its own merits. It is not likely to be overlooked by those whose interest it is to know and have the best collection of local news. It will have the still further effect of teaching newspapers that mere party politics have nothing whatever to do with good journalism; that after all the best paper, no matter what its politics, will win the battle against all competitors, and the best paper must of necessity be that one which is the most independent and fearless in the expression of its views and in the publication of its news. When newspapers learn to depend on the public and not upon the "party," there will be better papers, more influential papers, and more prosperous papers, printed in all parts of the country.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The final day of payment of the French war indemnity to Prussia has been fixed for the 5th of next September, and one of the last official acts of M. Thiers was the preparation of a paper, published in the official journal of Paris, announcing the details of the final discharge of this enormous war-debt, which is stated to be the largest sum ever exacted under similar circumstances by one nation from another. According to this paper, a treaty for the evacuation of the French territory was signed at Berlin on the 15th of March, 1873. Of the three milliards which remained to be paid to Germany, one was paid last fall. The second was discharged last month. The last milliard will be delivered to Germany in equal payments on June 5, July 5, Aug. 5, and Sept. 5. In return for this payment, Germany engages to evacuate, July 5, the four departments—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe-et-Moselle, as well as the fortress of Belfort, within four weeks from that date, holding the fortress of Verdun and its military district in pledge for the last two monthly payments. The exact sum which will have been discharged in September next will be five milliards of francs, or 1,000 millions of dollars, which sum has been paid in about two years' time, the first installment having been paid in 1871, not long after the evacuation of Paris by the Germans. In the amount involved, the promptness and quickness of payment, and the adverse circumstances under which it was paid, it dwarfs every other financial transaction of modern times. Whatever loose and incoherent ideas the French nation may have of a progressive and healthy Republican form of government, it shows an elasticity and recuperative power which are as remarkable as the financial features of the case.

Since the downfall of Napoleon III., political events in France have followed each other in such rapid succession, administrations have changed so suddenly, and public men have risen and fallen so rapidly, that the historian will be puzzled to clearly trace the logic of events, or to determine the real position of the men who were temporarily brought to the surface by the shifting and deceitful waves of popular opinion. Many of the men who filled a large space in the public gaze, while the Communal strife was raging, have apparently disappeared forever. Many of the men who gathered about M. Thiers and helped him lay the foundations of the Conservative Republic are now well nigh mythical. M. Thiers, dropping from the Presidential chair into a seat in the Assembly, is already a man of yesterday, and in a few weeks or months Gen. MacMahon may suffer a similar fate, and find his own words, that he might better serve the country at the head of the army than at the head of the Republic, to be strictly true. But even if M. Thiers and all else that he has done for France should be forgotten, his great service to his country in paying this indemnity, or in so managing the affairs of State that it could be paid, is one of those brilliant achievements of statesmanship which can never be forgotten. However bitter the necessity may have been, it was the salvation of France. Unless that had been done, the progress of the country would have been completely stopped, and the whole of France must sooner or later have been reduced to the condition of Alsace and Lorraine. The circumstances under which it was paid have been of the most remarkable character. The war with Germany was not of M. Thiers' seeking. He had opposed it at the outset; but the French followed Napoleon blindly into it, and, when Napoleon was overthrown and the Germans entered Paris, they came to M. Thiers to take the helm. He accepted it, and then had to fight the Communists to secure a place for Republican government in Paris, and, while fighting for it, had to commence planning arrangements for paying this monstrous indemnity, which might well have appalled a nation which had not just been devastated by war and was in the very height of prosperity. He commenced his work with an army disorganized and crushed; with a country laid waste by the ravages of war; with crops destroyed, trade interrupted, and commerce at a standstill; with a depleted treasury; with three claimants for the throne, and almost innumerable cliques within the Republican party operating against him; and with an array of adverse circumstances which would have crushed any ordinary statesman. But he overthrew the Commune, reorganized the army, restored trade and commerce even with the Germans on the soil of France, refilled the treasury, established Republican government in the face of the victorious Germans and the plotting Parisians; overcame one by one, with sublime patience, the obstacles which adverse fate piled up before him, and not only paid the indemnity when it became due, but sometimes anticipated it. In September next, the last German will have left France, and she will be free from her powerful enemy to resume her course as an independent nation. All this France owes to M. Thiers,—a benefaction which France has already forgotten. After accomplishing this great work, rather than declare the Republic which he created, she has forced him into retirement, and by virtue of the very privilege which he secured—that of choosing her own ruler—she has placed a Bonapartist upon a Republican throne which may yet be surmounted by a crown. Nothing which France may do, however, can undo the fact that M. Thiers secured the removal of the Germans and placed her upon her feet again, and history, among all its strange facts, will record nothing more brilliant nor more marvelous than the payment of this gigantic indemnity in such an incredibly short space of time, and under such adverse circumstances.

SUBSIDIZING NEWSPAPERS.

No doubt many American citizens, boastful of the superiority of our institutions over those of all other nations, read with feelings of pity and mortification that the present Republican Government of France have openly avowed the policy of subsidizing the press, on the one hand, and suppressing it on the other. M. Gambetta produced the copy of a Ministerial circular, issued under the authority of Marshal MacMahon's Government, recommending the employment of subsidies to insure the favor of newspapers. The Minister of the Interior came forward, rather eagerly than otherwise, to claim the credit of this policy. The question resulted in a call for a vote of confidence, and the Government was sustained in the subsidizing policy by 389 yeas against 315 nays. If the American Congress were in session, this action would probably suggest several eloquent addresses on the "Palladium of Liberty," in which there would be grandiloquent eulogies of the free and independent press of this country represented by the Washington *Chronicle*, the Washington *Republican*, and other papers, including some in Chicago. The loyal American heart would be fired with indignation that a Government professing to be Republican should deliberately devote the use of public moneys to gain the support of newspapers. There would be a general protest among the high-minded politicians against bringing such disgrace upon the fair name of Republic.

Now there are subsidies and subsidies. The French plan of purchasing the press, it appears, is to pay them outright, to openly avow it as a part of the Administration policy, and to account for the funds legitimately. This French practice is very different from the manner in which American newspapers are subsidized, it is true, but we are not sure that it is not fairer than the American plan. It is a frank announcement to the French people that the Administration press is in the pay of the Government, and the French people may estimate its information and opinions on this basis. These things are done otherwise in America. The Administration has its newspaper sentinels stationed at all important places. It deals out its subsidies in the shape of advertisements and political offices. The money which it costs to maintain these organs and keep them grinding eventually comes out of the pockets of the people, and the only difference is, that it passes through intermediate grades instead of being paid over directly. The effect of the process is to deceive a large portion of the American people, and to make dross assume the appearance of the true metal. The sources from which the Government advertising flows are numerous. There are United States advertisements, State advertisements, county advertisements, town advertisements, and municipal advertisements. Then there is a corresponding amount of public printing to be done. Then there are public offices to be distributed. There is the party printing to be done during the campaign. There are also private subscriptions taken up before election. All these are carefully and equitably distributed as a rule; when they are not, there is apt to be trouble. The various forms of advertising are mere pretexts, of course; for, if they were legitimate announcements for the information of the public, they would be dealt out as business men parcel out their announcements, and would never find their way to the political organs. The offices are likewise made useful in the subsidizing business. Administration papers, even in Chicago, are controlled and edited by office-holders.

We submit that it is not becoming in American citizens to hold up their hands in horror at the French policy of subsidizing the Administration press, because the American plan is more surreptitious and better calculated to deceive. If anything, the French plan is the more honorable of the two.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Home for young women in New York is all finished except the interior work. It is located on Fourth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. It has a frontage of 192 feet on Fourth avenue, and of 205 feet on each of the other streets, and covers 41,000 square feet in all. The building is six stories high, with a Mansard roof of pure white in color, handsome design, and admirable construction. The upper stories are from 11 to 14 feet in height, which will give space enough for fresh air. There is an interior court of 94x116 feet, which will be rendered attractive by a fountain and other ornamentation. The motive power of the whole edifice is steam, which furnishes heat, runs the elevators, works the ventilating fans, etc. The kitchen and laundry are modeled upon the more modern hotel plans, and the dining-room, which is 30x92 feet, will be conducted on the restaurant plan. There are other large halls for lectures, concerts, library, and recreations. There are two kinds of sleeping-rooms. The larger ones, 16x18, are intended for sisters or companions; the smaller ones, 8x9 feet, for one person only. The object of the Home is to furnish working-girls with all the conveniences of a hotel and the protection of good associations for the smallest practical price. It is believed that good, wholesome accommodations can thus be secured for a less price than is paid for a squalid lodging in a tenement house. In furnishing this, Mr. Stewart has provided a substantial charity, which will be all the more efficient because it is not altogether gratuitous.

Mrs. Fisk, as executrix of the estate of James Fisk, Jr., has recently brought suit, very much of the same nature as the suit brought by the United States Government, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others. The Credit Mobilier Company, Gov. Dix, the Hon. George Opdyke, the estates of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, Oliver Ames, Cyrus H. McCormick, Edwin D. Morgan, and others, are made parties defendant. The late Mr. Fisk, it is claimed, owned six shares of Union Pacific stock, but he tendered the money for the purchase of 20,000 shares at different times, which was refused, though there were still that number of shares unsold. It is charged that 60,000 shares have been distributed among the persons forming the Credit Mobilier combination, for which no money was paid, and that vast and fraudulent profits were made on the various construction, telegraph, coal, supply, and other contracts. The declared object of the suit is to have a Receiver appointed to take charge of the property of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier Companies; to have the stock fraudulently issued returned or paid for; and, finally, to have the property or the proceeds from its sale distributed among the railroad's *bona fide* stockholders. A injunction is asked, enjoining the defendants from receiving any further Government bonds or grants. If the intention is to prosecute this suit honestly, the frauds of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier may be exposed and righted, even if the Government suit should not be pushed forward.

Mr. McGuire, the New York Assemblyman who first made the charges against Mr. Cornell, has published a reply to the speech made in Mr. Cornell's defense by Mr. White, the President of Cornell University. Mr. McGuire says that Mr. White failed completely to meet the charges which he made. These were *seriatim*: 1. The act incorporating Cornell University and turning over to it the land-grant made a condition that there should be proof that Mr. Cornell had given the University the sum of $500,000. The law was evaded, Mr. McGuire maintains, because Mr. Cornell gave his bond for $500,000. 2. Another condition of the incorporation was, that Genesee College should receive $25,000. This sum, Mr. McGuire claims, was in the nature of a bribe to induce the opponents of the bill to withdraw their opposition. Mr. McGuire claims that, in this condition of things, the State should not have paid the $25,000, as it subsequently did with the passage of a law two years after. 3. Mr. McGuire charged that Mr. Cornell had a law passed incorporating a land company for the purchase of 100,000 acres, of which he was to be the principal stockholder. Failing in this, he afterwards sold the land at $4.50 an acre to Messrs. McGraw and Sage, two gentlemen interested in Cornell. Mr. McGuire says that he has a letter in his possession from Mr. Cornell, representing that a large portion of these lands were worth $60 an acre. Mr. McGuire holds that Mr. White did not meet these charges at all.

The telegraph announces that Prof. Isaac C. West, who murdered Gooch Turner, a negro, in Dover, Del., last December, has been acquitted upon the ground that he committed the deed in self-defense. The murder, as our readers will remember, was one of the most singular nrecord. Turner had come into the Professor's laboratory to do some work, and West states that he saw the negro behind him with a huge hammer just about to strike him. He wheeled suddenly round and struck the negro on the neck with an iron bar, killing him instantly. He then tried to get rid of the body by skinning it, cutting it to pieces, and carrying it off in buckets. While setting about this operation he was in a great state of excitement, and accidentally set fire to his laboratory, utterly consuming it. He then became alarmed, fled from the city, and for a long time was absent, many supposing that he had been burned up in the building. After a month's absence he returned and surrendered himself to the authorities, and has been tried with the result indicated above.

An evening newspaper in Washington is responsible for the statement that three wagon-loads of choice flowers, hanging-baskets, rustic seats, etc., were sent from the Botanical Garden in Washington, destined for the President's Long Branch residence. The Botanical Garden is a sort of public institution in Washington, supported by appropriations of money belonging to the people at large. It is in no sense, however, an attachment of the White House, and much less the personal property of Gen. Grant. Washington is a dismal place enough during the Congressional vacations, and one of the torrid zones in summer. Gen. Grant has been accustomed to seek a more congenial residence for the warm season, but this is certainly no reason why he should endeavor to take what is pleasant in Washington along with him, especially when it does not belong to him. Standing alone, the incident would be somewhat too insignificant for mention; but, unfortunately, it is one of a class.

At the session of the German Parliament, on the 17th of May, a debate sprung up on the administration of affairs in Alsace and Lorraine, in the course of which Bismarck was severely censured by one of the members for the part he had taken in expelling members of various religious orders from those provinces. Bismarck rose and defended himself by saying that only those who were notoriously dangerous to the community had been expelled, and that there were still several hundred of the members engaged in teaching in those provinces. Upon the general subject of Ultramontanism, the speaker made some broad statements, which are of interest as being clothed with official authority. According to his statement, England recognized that Ultramontane efforts to unsettle matters rendered constitutional government in Ireland impossible. As regards the sentiments of Russia, he declared that the Government was violently opposed to Ultramontanes, and that the whole of civilized Europe agreed with his views.

The English Government has made definite arrangements for paying the Geneva award, but it did not do so without having its final growl about it. The subject was brought up in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. Mr. Bentinck, one of the leading Tories, made a violent speech on the national degradation and disgrace. Sir Stafford Northcote followed him, and tried to excuse the English Commissioners by saying that they were hampered at every stage of the proceedings by the Home Government. Mr. Gladstone tried to smooth over matters, and offered as a consolation the reflection that England had a great interest in having the obligations of neutrality strictly enforced, and that she didn't have to pay the indirect claims. Several other members arose and growled, and then the resolution to pay the money was passed unanimously. The manner of payment, by retiring the amount in United States bonds, was explained by the dispatches in our last issue.

In a recent address before the Social Science Convention at Philadelphia, on "The Work of a Constitutional Convention," delivered by A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., it was suggested that a judicious system of costs might be devised which would prevent sham cases from delaying the business of the courts of ultimate resort. It is certain that a large proportion of the cases which are now brought into the courts are appealed without any foundation in justice. If there were a system by which A should be made to reimburse B for his trouble, time, inconvenience, and expense, when A's case is shown to be absolutely without merit, the probability is that the number of cases on the docket would be materially decreased, and the courts would not be clogged with the superabundance of unreasonable claims and appeals which are commonly resorted to for the purpose of gaining time.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* furnishes the following item, which shows how rapidly manufactures are supplying a "home market" for surplus breadstuffs:

> The soap [fancy] factory of ——, at Springfield, Mass., is one of the largest concerns of the kind in New England. Their factory is 120 feet long, 50 wide, three stories in height, filled with new machinery, much of which is of their own invention. This is driven by a steam engine of fifty-horse power. They employ constantly fifteen to twenty hands, and turn out over seventy-five tons of soap per week.

The soap manufactured by this firm is protected by a tax of 10 cents per pound; in other words, the people of the whole country are taxed for the benefit of this firm 10 cents per pound on all the soap they use, and the consideration they give is, that they hire one man who eats bread for every three and three-fourths tons of soap they make. The soap is, in fact, made by machinery, which eats no corn nor pork, but the tax is collected all the same, to support the "home market."

The New York *Evening Post*, one of the most consistent and able opponents of all manner of monopoly, speaking of the defeat of Judge Lawrence, says:

> If the good sense of Western farmers does not come to their aid and correct this monstrous blunder of the new party, they will be soon taught by events which cannot be misunderstood that the course they have entered upon will inevitably defeat the purpose it was meant to gain. The struggle with the great corporations, which have already in many cases usurped legislative power, is hopeless if law is not on the side of those who enter into that contest against them. The rights of the people rest upon the Constitution, and can be maintained in no other way. When this ground is abandoned and the struggle is reduced to dependence upon corruption, whether in votes or in money, the people are powerless against the corporations. Judges that can be bought with votes can be bought with money; and when it is once established that the Judiciary is to be governed by anything but law, the people have parted with the last defense for their liberties and their rights.

It is noticed that the Constitutional Convention in Pennsylvania is favorably considering the proposition that the State Courts shall have jurisdiction in all contested elections, State, municipal, and local. While this is a movement in the right direction, because it increases the strength of the judiciary and diminishes the political power of the Legislature, the *Nation* very properly suggests that the change is not apt to be productive of the good results expected from it so long as the judiciary is elective, and the Judges are dependent upon political parties for their places. This is but one of the many objections that are to be met with on all sides against a system which constantly jeopardizes the usefulness and integrity of the State judiciary.

The Administration press of Ohio do not seem to be favorably impressed with the appointment of Mr. John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan. "In view of the salary-grab," says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "and Mr. Bingham's connection with it, and the well-known sentiment of the country on that subject, we are very clear in the opinion that his appointment as Minister to Japan was a mistake." The Cleveland *Herald* says: "No prominent man in the State could have been made the recipient of Administration honors whose appointment could have been more unsatisfactory than that of Mr. Bingham." These expressions of opinion show the difference between the official estimate of the salary-grab and that estimate which emanates from a respect for public opinion.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, like a true philosopher, has come to the conclusion that it is of no use to try to compete any longer with Chicago. It says:

> Life is fast in the great city of the lakes, and money flows freely, and we are told that if we were to spend public money with sufficient alacrity we would make ourselves like her. Chicago has among other advantages this—that an enormous railroad system tributary to her has been built without the employment of her capital. The Pacific Railroad was constructed as if for her benefit. The war had a powerful influence in driving business from the burning borders along the Ohio to the secure shores of the Northern Lakes. While Cincinnati is picking her way through State lines and constitutional restrictions to building a Southern Railroad, and gathering up her old trade with the South, Chicago has the immense advantage of the sudden growth of the Northwest, and the extension of the lake-shore roads to the Pacific. Then Chicago has the natural advantage of being a distributing centre for grain. In this particular alone she is greater than Odessa.

Upon this statement of facts, the *Commercial* comes to the conclusion that it is folly for Cincinnati to attempt to be a distributing centre any longer, or to compete with Chicago. On the other hand, it must go into manufacturing, reduce the percentage of public stealing, and the rates of taxation. Under such circumstances, the *Commercial* says, Cincinnati will be "a solvent and solid city, and not bloated and blubbery with speculation and dissipation." We congratulate Cincinnati upon having discovered its mission at last, and that it is profitless to waste its breath and substance any longer in running a race in which it was long ago distanced. As the *Commercial* also says that by the time the Southern Railroad scheme is completed, the bonded debt of the city will be considerably larger than that of Chicago, and then that there are three schemes of several millions investment each, and a waterworks job of five millions, we see no reason why Cincinnati should not be tolerably happy.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It seems impossible for Eastern editors, profound in the mystery of politics, to comprehend that what is going on in the West is anything more than "a storm that will soon blow over." Well, it is something like a storm, and, as it probably will soon blow over to the East, our friends at the East may then be able to realize that it has blown old political dogmas all out to sea.

—The farmers of Jo Daviess County, Ill., have perfected their organization, and voted that it is time to "commence business,"—declaring that the men who hereafter receive their votes will be strictly inquired of and held to strict account.

—J. Allen Barber, the Wisconsin Congressman who was some time "in doubt whether to be a fool or a knave," has now, it is said, covered his back-pay into the Treasury.

—It is announced from Washington (and apparently as a sharp hint from the old watch-dog of the Treasury) that quite a number of those whose names are circulated about the country as having returned their back-pay have merely declined to draw it, and it still forms a portion of their assets.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* finds in an old romance ("The Manikins") a passage most strangely prophetic of the salary-grab, and says:

> They were almost as far advanced in Laaplow half a century ago as we are in this year of grace. Can it be that we are passing through a period of "occultation of the great moral postulate by the passage of Pecuniary Interest,"—a most malignant star?

—The Madison *Journal* says every Republican member of the House from Wisconsin is in line, having voted against the back-pay bill and returned the money to the Treasury. We are afraid that, if the motives that induced them to return the "swag" could be made public, the line would not be a very straight one.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat as to politics and a Back-Payster as to character, threatens to make such of his associates as refuse the extra $5,000 "smell thunder." It is hard for an honest man to understand the infatuation which impels the supporters and beneficiaries of the grab to obtrude it as a meritorious or at least excusable act, unless

their folly be that madness which precedes destruction.—*Indianapolis News*.

—Mr. Randall, in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Pennsylvania, is about to publish a protest against the outrages and usurpations in Louisiana. There cannot be too many such protests, but we assure Mr. Randall that, if he favors and defends the extra pay of Congressmen, nothing he can say about Louisiana will carry much weight. The popular mind is not nearly so sensitive to crimes against States as it is to the crime of public theft.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier*.

—A very bad year for Senators this. Oregon has just discovered that she has elected a man to the United States Senate whom she ought to have sent to jail. His name in Oregon is Mitchell; in Pennsylvania, where he used to live, it was Hipple. The trouble with Hipple is, that he has got one more wife than the law allows. He ought to have settled in Utah instead of Oregon. A committee of investigation will probably report that the gentleman's error was merely geographical, and that the Constitution does not provide for such cases.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express*.

—The chief business of Congress is now to investigate at one session the wrong doings of the previous sessions, and make history of the evil deeds of rascally Senators and Representatives.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union*.

—We need not say that such a proceeding as the defeat of Judge Lawrence is as much calculated to impair the integrity of the Judiciary as it is to confound all correct ideas of the principles of government. It is a mischievous precedent, and Illinois and other communities will be fortunate if it does not lead to greater evil.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal*.

—The *Journal* and its associates advocated for years just what it now condemns in the people of Illinois. Agitation was their main object. They asked the people to take "the decision of constitutional law into their own hands," and declare "that the law shall be proclaimed from the ballot-box and not from the Bench." The success achieved in that line was indeed a "mischievous precedent." We might refer to the manner in which the United States Court has been tampered with by Congress during the last four years in order to secure decisions in accordance with the designs of politicians. We are glad to agree with the *Journal*, "that such a proceeding is as much calculated to impair the integrity of the Judiciary as it is to confound all correct ideas of the principles of government."—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus*.

—An ignorant man, reading the criticisms, would be led to believe that never before in the history of this country was a Judge elected or appointed with the express understanding that he would construe the law to harmonize with the opinions or prejudices of a clique, a faction, or a party. Now, in point of fact, very many Judges have been selected for the sole purpose of reversing unpalatable decisions. If it be a vicious thing, let us not shoulder all the blame on the farmers of Illinois for its existence. They did not inaugurate the practice; they simply played a game with which they had become familiar from long connection with the Administration party.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer*.

—How is this a peculiar feature of the elective system? It is common to all modes of choosing Judges. One of the strongest instances of it was the appointment by the President of the United States of two Judges whose known opinions and antecedents, if not their express pledges, made it certain they would reverse the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of paper money as a legal-tender. Through all the arguments for an appointed judiciary there runs the fallacious assumption that the appointing power will be supremely impartial; to which assumption neither history nor experience lends any support.—*Philadelphia Age*.

—The people know and care nothing about the "Dartmouth College precedent." They firmly believe that they are oppressed by the railroad monopolies, and naturally look to their State Legislatures for relief. This is good common sense, even if unsound from a legal standpoint. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that, while the people can hardly be blamed for electing Judges who will make decisions to meet their views, the elective system for the Judiciary is dangerous.—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant*.

—There must be victims in all great reforms; and, if the defeat of Judge Lawrence results in arousing the people everywhere in a determined effort to curtail the ever-growing privileges of these monster corporations, we shall be satisfied.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner*.

—If there is any old mummy or timid old granny on the Supreme Bench of Illinois, by all means let him resign, put on his night-cap, and go to bed. The people of this State will hail it as a blessing to be rid of all that sort of stuff. Don't let anybody suppose there is anything so *sacred* about a Judge that he can put on any airs with those who made him. He is only a man,—one single man,—and not any more necessary or essential to the perpetuity or purity of our institutions than thousands of other men. Don't discourage anybody from resigning, let 'em all go if they want to, and not stand upon the order of their going either. The people will find better men to fill their places.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus*.

—The first victory of the new party has been won, and now let all who desire the downfall of corruption and party tyranny raise the war-cry of free-trade and farmers' rights.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat*.

—The first bugle-call of the grand rally of the producing classes against the monopolists has been sounded. The farmers of the West, goaded by wrongs long suffered, and now threatening their ruin, have been aroused to resistance, and, the most logical form for their resistance to assume being that of political action, the first steps in that direction have been taken. Not hastily, for other remedy was sought long and carefully, but in vain.—*Dexter (Mich.) Leader*.

—Our staid cotemporary says the people who are bringing railroad and other monopolies to an account are "no less Republicans" than formerly. We beg to remark that it is mistaken. Had the Republican party made direct opposition to monopolies a distinctive principle, it would not be crumbling to pieces. As it is, the people pay no heed to the appeal for the preservation of the party. They are now on the direct road to reform, and cannot be induced to wait for any party to wash itself and put on a new suit of clothes.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News*.

—When systems clothed in the garments of loyalty and enwrapped in the old flag, whose hidden object is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, begin to close up on the farmer and rob him of his hard earnings, the shout of freedom, the flaunting of the old flag, and a spread-eagle reference to the late war, will not stay his hand from tearing that system up as they are tearing it up in Illinois, root and branch. Farmers are loyal, but they will not stand still and be robbed in the name of loyalty, or any other name, however sacred.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat*.

—It may be, too, that some of the ignorant and semi-insane imitators of the Communists have transferred themselves and their theories from the labor-unions to the granges. At all events, the class we have always regarded the conservative element in our Democracy, and which has hitherto exerted a most wholesome and pacific influence in public affairs, has lately, through what are claimed as its representative organizations, assumed a position of enmity to other classes, which, if not receded from, will be a source of unalloyed evil, a chronic menace of peace, and an active stimulus of general dissatisfaction.—*Philadelphia Press*.

—The farmers of the West want better transportion, cheaper freights, and a readier market, but are not yet clear as to how they are best to reached.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal*.

But they are clear on one point: that the best way to reach them is to reach *for* them. The ways and means are being rapidly developed for securing the object, although Eastern editors may scarcely be able to realize what a Western or farmers' movement comprehends.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union*.

—The Farmers' movement is a terror to political evil-doers and monopolists, and the wise man will take warning in time to save himself from the coming storm.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register*.

—The editor who cares not for the moral results of his work is an intellectual demon. It matters little what may be the kindness of his heart, or how much he may outwardly respect the decencies of life, he is an enemy to society and a traitor to the race. He knows the power of his press; he is conscious that his paper penetrates the family circle, and will mold and influence the minds of those who read it. But he is either sordid or remorseless, or careless or sensual. He gives his own depraved appetites and passions full play, or he takes a savage delight in ministering to the meaner instincts and the grosser passions of the body politic. He deals in sensation, that the young and excitable may be lured to his columns. He serves up the worst domestic scandals, because aware that there is a degraded side to human nature which secretly longs for such prurient food. He publishes the details of crime, though convinced that he is stimulating many minds into channels of thought which may prove temptations. He undermines belief in moral accountability, because he himself acknowledges no God but gold and the gratification of sensual desire. And so, day by day, he pours his contaminating flood over society, poisoning, misleading, betraying; and still he can sit quietly at his table, and coolly look over the moral death which his life has wrought. What is such a creature better than an escaped convict from the decree which sent Lucifer to the shades of woe?—*Address of Waldo M. Potter before the Iowa Press Association*.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The New Hall of the Association Appropriately Dedicated.

Addresses, Music, and Strawberries and Cream.

The last and best new hall of the Union Catholic Library Association, located on the fourth floor of the building at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, was dedicated to its intended uses last evening. The apartment, 110 feet long by 27 feet wide, with three front windows, shrouded by neat lace curtains, was lighted by four gasolines, which shone on a crowded audience of fashionably-attired ladies and gentlemen, and on a nice carpet of a green pattern with colored ornamentation. There are several ante-rooms. There were a large number of prominent Catholic citizens present, among them being Mr. A. C. Hesing, who came in that carriage, accompanied by his son and heir, the "Hon." Washington Hesing, School Inspector and President-elect of the Union Catholic Library Association.

Proceedings began at 8:30.

Mr. William J. Onahan, the retiring President, called the meeting to order, expressed the regrets of Bishop Foley because he could not attend, and then introduced the Rev. Dr. McMullin, who addressed the audience.

The reverend gentleman said he was somewhat of an outsider, and could not be expected to give a detailed report of the condition of the Association. He congratulated them on occupying that commodious hall, and in having passed through the most trying ordeal the society was likely to be called upon to endure. They had lost the library it took years to gather, but they were getting their books together again, and the members were more numerous than ever. Religion was from Heaven, not from earth. Human nature was the soil in which the heavenly seed should be planted. Religion came from God alone, and was preserved by him and not by man. These simple principles were truly Catholic. It was the duty of man to maintain God's religion in his soul. Christian morality was the offshoot of revealed truth. The object of that organization was to support a library of literature that would give to the Catholic the pure and simple truth of revealed religion, unmixed with adulterations contrary to that truth. The domain of letters was wider than ever, the daily press and the periodical were before all the people. Catholics might pick up much Catholic truth in general literature, but the pure Catholic literature, containing pure Catholic truth, though scant, should be perused. Religious truth should tinge the intellect of man, and be the standard by which his actions should be guided. It was the Divine standard, and therefore the true one. Revealed truth touched science, and was its true guide. Hence the necessity of having a Catholic literature such as that organization proposed to maintain. Catholic literature was now prosperous. Within the last ten years there were twice as many Catholic books published in the English language as in any twenty preceding years. They were being supplied with Catholic histories, scientific and school books. The English Catholic publishing societies were printing numbers of new books, and there were valuable Catholic works being translated from the German. They would see, therefore, that they would have an opportunity of keeping up with the publications and of diffusing true reading among the Catholics of Chicago. By continuing the good work they would confer a boon on all who would be benefited. [Applause.]

"When I know that Thou art near," was sung by Miss McCarthy and Mr. Wilson in admirable style.

Mr. Onahan congratulated the Catholics of the entire city upon the acquisition by the Association of such a fine hall, and, before he went further, he desired, on the part of the Association, to thank the Rev. Father Conway, of St. Patrick's Church, for the use of the hall next to his church, which they had occupied since the fire. In 1868 the Association was born, with a membership of about 100, and Mr. Roger J. Brass was its first President. To him much credit was due. There were lectures, picnics, and fairs, which enabled them to fit up their hall in the old Oriental Building, but, that being too small, they went to Kent's Building, on Monroe street, where the books and all the property were swept away in the common wreck. They had now 1,600 volumes on the shelves, of which 1,100 volumes were added within the past year. Their receipts during the year were $2,800, and there was on hand $500, not counting the cost of fitting up the hall. He took pleasure in introducing to them their new President, who had been an untiring worker and a valuable member of the Society—Mr. Washington Hesing. [Applause.]

Mr. Hesing said it was a particular pleasure to him to be elected President of the Association, and to preside over the opening of that new hall. In the name of the Association, and of the 150,000 Catholics of Chicago, he welcomed them all. They invited all of their faith to cluster around that nucleus and sustain all that was pure, and true, and good,—in short, all that was Catholic. They were there to further the interests of their Church, and he was delighted to see them all there. He could go no further without testifying to the ability of the retiring President, Mr. Onahan, to whom they were so much indebted. They offered to the public good Catholic books, which should find their way into every Catholic household, and their contents into every Catholic mind. They should be very careful to instruct the young Catholic mind, and that Association should be the centre of Catholic literary effort. They had behind them the entire Catholic population, and the blessing of the entire clergy. That Association should be a bond of Union for all Catholic churches, that they might work together for the triumph of their faith. Each Catholic family should have a representative in that society, and there they could exert a powerful influence in matters pertaining to their faith. Once more he bid them a hearty, hearty welcome. [Applause.]

Miss Sarah Conley gave a solo on the piano, "De La Reine" it was called on the bills. It was charming. Her execution was quite brilliant, and, of course, was loudly applauded.

President Hesing announced they would hold a picnic on July 4, next, and there would be a meeting of the society on Sunday to talk it over.

Mr. F. A. Bowen sang "Simon, the Cellarer," a comic arrangement of words and music, which was so very funny that it was encored.

An intermission intervened at this point for the purpose of allowing the audience to cool off by absorbing ice-cream, combined in agreeable proportions with strawberries, ice-water, coffee, and other ingredients suitable to the proper entertainment of the interior of man.

When that was over, President Hesing again brought the audience to order, and Mr. Robert Hall soothed them by an application of a piano solo, Miss Farrell and Mr. Bowen sang a duett from the "Marriage of Figaro," the Rev. Father Herrick read an address, Miss Nellie Green gave the "Tannhauser" march, and a trio, consisting of Miss McCarthy, Mrs. Goodwin, and Mr. Wilson, sang to the satisfaction of their hearers.

Then everybody went home.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued twenty-four marriage licenses yesterday.

The Trades' Assembly will meet this evening at No. 155 Fifth avenue.

A public test of a fire-escape and hose-elevator is to be made at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Everett Literary Society will hold their regular meeting this evening in the basement of the Union Park Congregational Church. All members are requested to be present.

The picnic excursion to the Desplaines Grove, for the benefit of the Methodist Church of that suburb, has been postponed until Saturday, June 21, by which time the grounds are expected to be in good condition.

On and after the 21st of this month, the daily synopsis of weather-probabilities will be sent out daily from the Chicago office of the United States Signal Service, to each of 762 post-offices in the Northwestern States.

A fellow named Nicholas Ledgram was examined before Banyon, yesterday, for stealing $23 from Ching-Chow, a Chinaman. The case was continued until Saturday, Ledgram being held in $500 bail.

At 6 o'clock last evening a man named Eugene Duggins, while in a state of intoxication, fell out of a second-story window of No. 196 South Desplaines street. He received serious internal injuries, and was attended by Dr. Duff. At 9 o'clock last night the injured man died.

A man named Foster was run over by an engine of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the corner of Grove and Eighteenth streets, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, and had his right leg so badly mangled that it had to be amputated. He was taken to the County Hospital. Last evening it was thought he could not live.

An unsophisticated barber, named George Cullin, paid $14 for 25 cents' worth of jewelry last evening, at the auction store on Canal street near Madison. After he made the purchase his eyes were opened to the fraud which had been played upon him, and he whined his complaint at the Madison Street Police Station.

The number of prisoners confined in the County Jail at present is sixty-nine, the smallest number for over five years. The prevailing causes for this very desirable paucity of criminals are abundance of lucrative labor, the 11 o'clock liquor law, and the extreme fruitfulness of the public prosecution for the last year consigning most of the old offenders for long terms to the Penitentiary, and sending others off to such side-towns as St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee.

The following music dealers of the city have agreed to close their respective stores on Saturdays at noon from June 7 to Oct. 4, thus giving their employes a half-holiday once a week: W. W. Kimball, Lyon & Healy, Smith & Nixon, A. Reed & Sons, Julius Bauer & Co., G. F. Root & Sons, J. Howard Foote, Story & Camp, F. C. Lighte & Co., George Woods & Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Root & Lewis, Theo. F. Elmore & Co., and G. C. Knopfel.

A youth named Charles Bowers was arrested at the Summit yesterday, by Deputy Sheriff Stacey, and the Sheriff of Hancock County took him out of the city last evening. He is wanted in that county for perjury, having sworn, as is alleged, that a certain young lady was 18 years of age in order that she might marry a barber. The girl was, in reality, only 15 years old, and her father, disapproving of the marriage, is making it warm for her husband and his accomplice.

On Monday last, on the third page of The Tribune, was published a two-column article, giving a detailed account of the capture by Pinkerton's men of a gang of mail-robbers, and credited honestly to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. In the *Times* of yesterday was a mangled account of the same thing "boiled down" from the *Telegraph's* account, slightly localized, and claimed as original. And this is enterprise, as shown by that apology for a newspaper known as the *Times*.

—Ex-Alderman Bateham, Mr. Mancel Talcott, Mr. Pat O'Neill, and one or two other owners of property in the vicinity of Harrison street and the river, waited on the Finance Committee of the Common Council yesterday, and argued in favor of constructing a bridge at Harrison street, and of increasing the appropriation therefor. The Committee acknowledged that a bridge was necessary at that point, and promised to appropriate $37,000, $10,000 more than the original appropriation. Though this is not near enough to do the work, the Committee accepted it with thanks.

An unsuspecting young man, named C. A. Whitcomb, arrived in this city, from Colorado, on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening he took a sauntering walk on Madison street. In front of McVicker's Theatre he met a well-dressed young lady, who volunteered to show him further into the mysteries of a city he had never seen. Among the many places he visited with her, was a room on the third floor of No. 119 Dearborn street. He separated from her soon after, and went to his hotel. Upon arriving there he made the startling discovery that the sum total of his savings for the past three years, $390, was gone. Officer Fife went with the duped fellow to the room referred to, but the fair enchantress had gone to ensnare other rustics.

The Chicago Baptist Association reassembled in the Second Church, yesterday morning, Moderator Burchard in the chair. Routine business was transacted, Rev. Dr. Osgood speaking of foreign missions, Rev. J. N. Hobart of home missions, and Rev. C. R. Blackall on Bible and and publications, and ministerial education. The Committee on selecting the place for holding the next meeting, recommended Dundee, and and their report was adopted. Rev. L. M. Woodruff and Rev. A. Blackburn were designated preachers for the occasion. A discussion followed on the question "What constitutes regular standing in the Baptist Church?" In the afternoon there was a prayer-meeting and a discussion of the questions, "How Shall the Unconverted be Brought to Christ?" and The Best Method of Conducting Prayer-Meetings." At half-past 3 the association adjourned until the 12th of June next.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, the following Fire Department business was transacted: Thomas Byrne, driver of a supply truck, was discharged the service for having driven his team in such a manner as to collide with, and injure the property of a citizen. Matthias Lavilette and Louis Henrich, truckmen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, were arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct and reprimanded. The resignation of John W. Clark, stoker of Engine No. 14, was accepted. On the recommendation of the Fire Marshal, James Kennedy, a candidate driver, was discharged the service for neglect of duty. The resignation of Charles A. Dudley, of Engine No. 13, presented under charges, was accepted. A petition from Crerar, Adams & Co., to have a fire-alarm box placed on their building, at the corner of Ontario and Franklin streets, was referred to the Fire Marshal, with power to act. The Board then adjourned.

Late last evening the new schooner A. B. Moore, of Bay City, the largest sail vessel on the lakes, came into port. The Moore was built at Ballentine & Co.'s ship-yard at Wenona, and launched about two weeks ago, fully rigged. Her dimensions are 236 feet keel, 38 feet beam, 15 feet hold. Length over all, 247 feet. She is capable of carrying 75,000 bushels of corn. Her standing rigging is of the best wire, and she is furnished with three capstans and a patent steering apparatus. The word of command is conveyed by the Captain by means of a series of bell signals similar to those used on steamboats. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Gilmore, and her first officer is Mr. Bogie. This splendid craft brought into port 650,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 brls of salt.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Thomas Carroll, Thimothy Hickey, Edward McVeigh, and Patrick Boland engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight at the corner of Lyman and Bonfield streets. Boland being severely punished in the fight, resolved to revenge himself by shooting his antagonists with a gun. He was returning armed to the scene of the affray when he was arrested by one of Sergeant Hood's men. The whole crowd were afterwards collared, and yesterday morning were held for trial at the Criminal Court, by Banyon, in $200 bail each. McVeigh and Boland were prominent in the McVeigh tragedy, which was enacted not many weeks ago, on Halsted-st., and if, by any construction of the law, they could be deprived of their liberty, and imprisoned during the rest of their lives, the community would be much benefited.

Thirty saloonkeepers were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday afternoon, on as many changes of venue from Justice Scully,—some for violation of the Sunday law, and others of the 11 o'clock ordinance. Fifteen resorted to the old trick of demanding juries, and their cases were therefore continued until next Wednesday. Philip Stiemmiller and George Shlager were fined $10 each for violating the Sunday law, and Louis Markham the same amount for keeping open after 11 o'clock p. m. The cases of the remaining 12 offenders were dismissed upon payment of costs. Almost all of those saloon-keepers whose licenses have been revoked by the Mayor because of their repeated offenses against the laws, are in a secret way (and some openly) continuing business. These fellows do not recognize the authority of the Mayor, upon any legal ground, but as one of them expressed it, "We have to live, and if we close our saloons we will starve." A frequent offender is Frank Schuchow, whose place is at the corner of Madison and Union streets. He has been arrested three times since his license was revoked, but is no sooner in the station than another saloon-keeper bails him out. John De Berge, of North Wells street, and Charles Fisher are also of this class. It is to be hoped that they will be made to suffer severely for their defiance of the law.

Oil Paintings.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the sale by auction of superb oil paintings to be made this evening by Elison & Foster, at the store No. 253 Wabash avenue, near Twenty-first street. These paintings have been selected with great care from the most important collections in this country and Europe, and are worthy the attention of lovers of the fine arts. The sale last evening was a grand success, the bidding lively and the sales large, but we are sorry to say the prices were not entirely satisfactory to the owner. Those desiring to obtain elegant paintings at their own price should not fail to attend this sale, as they will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Sale will commence at 8 o'clock.

The Red-River Raft.

From the Dubuque Times.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* gives a long and interesting description of the operations of Lieut. E. A. Woodruff, of the regular army, formerly of Independence, in this State, in the work of removing the enormous raft of drift-wood in the Red River above Shreveport. The raft extends at intervals for a distance of thirty miles, and was long thought to be an impediment to navigation impossible of removal. Lieut. Woodruff, however, after careful survey in 1872, pronounced its removal not only feasible, but the best method to secure navigation, opposing the attempts which had been made to get around it. Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer, adopted his plans, commissioned him to do the work, and, in January last, he was at the spot with all necessary appliances, crane-boats to pull snags, and four flat-boats with steam gang saws for sawing floating logs. He works 160 men in several gangs, and the *Times* says has pressed the work with great energy. The forces have cut through twenty-two "tow-heads," and are now at work at No. 25, the work done constituting the heaviest part of the undertaking. When No. 26, about one-eighth of a mile long, is disposed of, the vessels will have a clear channel 70 feet wide in the narrowest part from Shreveport to the head of Red Bayou, 18½ miles from the foot of the raft—avoiding Twelve-Mile Bayou, the Lakes, and Black Bayou,—something that has not been done in 30 years. The success of the work is entirely assured, and the cost will be inside of $200,000, including cost of boats. Many attempts have been made at different periods to remove these obstructions, and the Government has, heretofore, spent nearly or quite $1,100,000 in the various attempts.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 12.—Money was easy on call to-day, closing at 4 per cent. Commercial paper finds ready sale at 7 per cent.

STOCKS.

The favorable advices from London imparted a strong tone to the stock market, and prices opened higher on the entire list as compared with last evening. After a slight decline, the market again moved upward and continued firm until about 2 o'clock, when a change to weakness took place, continuing in some cases until nearly the close. The advance up to 2 o'clock ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent, and the decline after that hour ¼ to 1 per cent. Pacific Mail was the weak spot in the late afternoon dealings, selling as low as 39⅛ against 40⅝ at the opening. This decline was caused by a rumor that the Company is about to issue bonds, and that the Director now at the West had been telegraphed to return. Western Union showed the greatest strength. The story about the payment of 16,000 shares of stock for the Atlantic & Pacific Company was repeated. A report was current on the street that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company is seeking to consummate arrangements with the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, by which the interests of the two roads could be united. It is supposed that the Hannibal & St. Joe is controlled by Jay Gould.

There was an absurd rumor on the street that the Lake Shore Directors would pass a dividend. Wabash rallied about 1 per cent, and it is hinted that this has been done without the assistance of Daniel Drew. It is reported that the parties who form the vertebral column of the market will all be in the city by the early part of next week, and it is hinted that a union of hands and interests will be made, which will make speculation lively for a little while.

GOLD

fell ⅛ of 1 per cent on the announcement of the reduction in the Bank of England rate but recovered the decline at the close. The bids for Treasury gold to-day amounted to $3,475,000, at prices ranging from 116.35 to 116.91, and, as no clique was bidding, the award of $1,500,000 was made to about a dozen different parties. The Gould party is still loaded up with about $40,000,000, and the short interest with about as much more. The business is shown by $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 clearances per day, mostly in contracts and shifting of loans. No gold has been sold by the Gould party during the decline, while the short interest has been increased instead of diminished. It is said that the members of the clique have power to bid the price up 2 per cent, as there is really very little cash gold in the market, and but little prospect of a supply.

BONDS.

Governments closed steady at slightly lower quotations.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour is more general, but the market is irregular and lower for most low grades. Choice No. 2 and good superfine are in demand. Shipping extras met with fair request, but at changeable figures. There is a better inquiry for the West Indies, and city ground is more active at a concession. Medium grades are heavy. Family brands are comparatively firm, though to sell to any extent, a concession would have to be made. Sales 10,000 brls, including 2,000 brls city ground. Receipts, 11,780 brls. Wheat—Under large arrivals, a further decline in gold, and an advance in freights to London, the market ruled lower with a good demand for export, chiefly confined to spring. Winter was very quiet, but not pressed on the market. About one-third of the wheat which arrived to-day was previously sold. Sales 130,000 bu; receipts, 400,511 bu. Pork was moderately active in a jobbing way; June was quiet at $16.50, with sales, cash and regular, of 350 brls at $16.00 for old mess, and $16.55 for new mess. For future delivery, 250 brls for August sold at $16.87½. In cut meats, the business was limited, but prices were generally quoted steady, with sales of small lots of pickled hams in bulk, 11 pounds, at 12⅝c; do shoulders, 8c. About 20 boxes of bellies on private terms. City is held at 9c for 15 to 25 lbs. One thousand smoked shoulders sold at 9c; 500 do hams at 14c. Receipts, 765 packages. Bacon was very quiet, and prices about nominal, with sales 250 boxes short clear at 8¾c. Long clear is quoted at 8c. Lard was moderately active and easier; Western, 8⅞@9c for June. Of city, 150 tcs sold at $8.34. For future delivery, 250 tcs to arrive in July, bill of lading, sold at 9⅛c; and 1,000, seller July, at 9⅛c; and 500 tcs for August at 9⅝c; receipts, 883 pkgs.

MADISON.

Trial of a Libel Suit Brought Against the Janesville "Gazette."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., June 12.—An interesting libel suit is in progress in the United States Circuit Court here, before Judges Davis and Hopkins. One W. H. Whitney, a jeweler and traveling man of New York, prosecutes the Janesville *Gazette* Printing Company, and claims $10,000 damages for an alleged libel in comments about an assault made by him, in 1871, on a man in charge of a Janesville store which Whitney had obtained by chattel mortgage from the former proprietor. The article, which was hastily written, amid great excitement, charged him with being a professional swindler in his dealings with his debtors. The case is conducted for the prosecution by Sloan, of Janesville, and Orton, of Madison, and for the defense by Williams and Cassaday, of Janesville, and is of importance to the press. In the opening speeches the assault was referred to by both counsel, but Judge Davis excluded all testimony in regard to it, though it was the basis of the article complained of, and of which a correction was proffered within a day or two. He was first inclined to exclude the evidence of the dealings between Whitney and the Janesville jewelers referred to in the article, and which, with the assault, were the basis of the opprobrious epithets used, but finally admitted it as tending to prove or mitigate the alleged libelous statement. The Judge evidently thinks it better to be correct than quick in giving news as in reply to the plea of haste, excitement, etc. He intimated that the editors might better have waited till the next day to make sure of the facts.

Bowles Bros. & Co.

Boston, June 12.—In the bankruptcy case of Bowles Bros. & Co., a hearing was had to-day, before Judge Lowell, upon the question of creditors accepting or rejecting the offer made by Nathan Appleton for a compromise. John C. Ropes, counsel of the Assignees, stated that the amount of Mr. Appleton's assets, as computed by him, was less than $200,000. The Assignee, Henry Stephens, reckons the assets of Bowles Bros. & Co., when collected, to be from $35,000 to $55,000 in Boston. A. Van Wagner, of New York, himself a creditor, and counsel for many creditors, objected to the acceptance of the offer. He was willing, in his own behalf, and in behalf of the creditors whom he represented, to accept 50 per cent outright of their claims. The Assignee stated that he presented the offer as it was made by Appleton, and he placed the responsibility of its acceptance or rejection upon the creditors. The offer being opposed by the creditors, and being conditional upon their acceptance, was not passed upon by the Court. Charles Bowles defended their estate from partial and depreciatory reports, urging its immediate release from law and ruin, and supplementing Appleton's offer with a plan for funding and gradually extinguishing the debts. The firm proposed to call another meeting of creditors for final action.

Incendiarism.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, at their late meeting in the City of New York, resolved to raise a fund of $100,000 for the detection, conviction, and punishment of parties engaged in the nefarious business of incendiarism and arson. The Executive Committee of that Board, at their meeting on May 14, 1873, carried out the resolution and opened the subscription. This action is the more important when it is remembered that the experience of the large companies transacting the business of fire insurance in the United States shows that the proportion of loss to be attributed to the above causes is not less than 33 per cent of the whole, or a loss to the country of at least $25,000,000 per annum.

SPRINGFIELD.

Perilous Ride—Sale of Blooded Stock—Municipal Finances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—When the passenger train arrived here from Chicago this evening, a man was discovered lying on a board which was placed on one of the trucks of the coach. He was dragged from his hiding place by the loafers at the station, and said he had ridden in that way from Joliet. It is thought he is an escaped convict, but no effort was made to detain him.

E. Iles sold a lot of blooded stok at his farm, near this city, to-day. One bull was bought by J. H. Lhear, of Tallala, for $6,000, and the whole sale amounted to nearly $42,000.

The authorities of this city have agreed upon an appropriation ordinance for current expenses, amounting to $61,625. Of the taxes assessed in this county for 1872, about one-fourth, or $150,000, remains unpaid. The tax sale is to be held on June 16.

COLORADO.

Efforts to Obtain a Thorough Irrigation of the Territory.

Denver, Col., June 12.—A largely attended Territorial Convention, to consider the question of irrigation, was held in this city yesterday. Much important business was transacted. Among the resolutions passed are the following:

Whereas, On account of the dryness of our climate, the agricultural and pastural resources of Colorado never will and never can be properly developed to such a degree as to supply our daily increasing wants of food for men and animals, although millions of acres of fertile soil surround us, without the introduction of a general, thorough, and economical system of irrigation.

Whereas, A precedent having been established by the act of Congress granting swamp or overflowed swamp lands to States that would reclaim them, it is equally as desirable that the wild lands of our plains be reclaimed from the desolation that abounds from the scarcity of water, etc.;

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the States of California and Nevada, and the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, and such other Western States or Territories, or parts thereof, as feel an interest in the subject of irrigation, to send delegates to a convention to meet in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on the — day of September, 1873, to take into consideration the subject of irrigation for the arid lands of the West, and other subjects appertaining thereto.

Resolved, That the basis of representation be six delegates to the Convention for every member or Delegate in Congress from either of said States or Territories, or parts of the same.

The passage of various Territorial laws on this subject was also recommended, and various committees were appointed to prepare the same. The Convention adjourned at a late hour last night.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

How the Burning of Alexandra Palace, Near London, Set Fire to "The Ancient Capital of Egypt."

From the New York Evening Post.

A JOURNALISTIC MUNCHAUSENISM.

News-gathering and wool-gathering are ordinarily supposed to be separate businesses, but an evening contemporary yesterday put the two together with most astonishing results. The readers of yesterday's *Evening Post* are aware of the destruction by fire of the large exhibition building in London, known as the "Alexandra Palace," so named in honor of the

Seaking's daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra!

the wife of the Prince of Wales.

The American Press Association—the assumed rival of the Associated Press—however, hearing, perhaps by chance, some passer-by say that the "Alexandria Palace" was on fire, or in some other way getting hold probably of the words Alexandra, Palace, and Fire, at once published a dispatch announcing that news had just come from Alexandra, Egypt, of a "large and destructive conflagration" in that city. "A vast amount of property has been destroyed," said the tautological writer. Then, remembering the word Palace, with one effort of his imagination he declared that the magnificent Palace of the Sultan is now in flames, and will probably be reduced to ashes." Telegraphic news that does not come over the wires is apt to be a little questionable, but this is a case which ought to give the papers which were taken in a ready sale for the sake of an explanation.

American Press Report by Great Western Telegraph.

Alexandria, Egypt, June 9.—A large and destructive conflagration is now in progress in this city. A vast amount of property has been destroyed, and the fire is entirely beyond any human control. The magnificent palace of the Sultan, and other public buildings, are now in flames, and will probably be reduced to ashes. Great excitement prevails, and every effort is being made to arrest the progress of the flames.

From the Leavenworth Evening Argus, June 9.

ALEXANDRIA BURNING UP.

The telegraph brings us the startling news that the ancient Capital of Egypt is to-day wrapped in flames. While you are reading the account of the fire, the conflagration is raging, and the ancient palaces, which have witnessed the flight of centuries, are crumbling to ashes, a sacrifice to the flames. Alexandria is half way around the world, and you read the news of it while it is burning.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

LaCrosse talks of a $200,000 hotel.

—Minnehaha Falls will be sold to satisfy a mortgage.

—The second growth of pine is fit for lumber in the Wisconsin pineries.

—The Burtis Opera-House, at Davenport, Iowa, is to be transformed into a billiard-room.

—The Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is being relaid with steel rails.

—The Overseers of San Francisco's Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind are being investigated for knocking down the boys and kissing the girls of the concern.

—"A Chinaman Murdered—Two White Men Hurl Him from the Sidewalk into Eternity," is a heading in a San Francisco paper. They have a Street Commissioner of the period in that town.

—There is a youth living in Alexandria, Va., who is about to proceed to Boston for the purpose of starting from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States, carrying the Confederate flag unfurled.

—The Cherokee (Ia.) *Times* of the 6th says: "As we go to press the air is filled with millions of grasshoppers. The cloud is so vast that the sun seems to shine through an Indian summer fog."

—They are laying rails in Florence in order to convey in safety Michael Angelo's statue of David from its unprotected site in front of the Palazzo Vecchio, where it has stood for 350 years, to the Imperial gallery.

—The thunder-storm which visited us Tuesday evening of last week did considerable damage north of us. The streams were greatly swollen, and the dam at Neosho, Dodge County, on the Rubicon, went out, flooding the country for miles around. Mr. Armitage, a farmer living a mile south of Neosho, lost 100 sheep by drowning.—*Watertown (Wis.) Republican*.

—In the City of Anderson, Ind., with a population of 4,500, not a single application for license has been made since the passage of the new temperance law, none of the saloon-keepers being able to obtain the requisite number of signatures to their petitions. Quite a number of saloons have closed up, and it is believed to be impossible for any person to obtain license there under the existing law.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions, which was to meet in Minneapolis in October, has decided to meet in September, and has selected State Fair week. As the meeting is expected to call together 3,000 or 4,000 strangers, the accommodations of both cities will be taxed, and, if the State Fair throng is added at the same time, we are afraid somebody will have to stand up to eat, and sleep out doors.—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

—What sort of a mediæval place is Youngstown, Ohio, any way? The *Vindicator* of that town records the following cheerful incident: "A lot of little Christian urchins caught a little Jew boy at the corner of Watt and Champion streets, a few evenings since, tied him to a post, piled a lot of tinder-wood around him, and were about to ignite it, when they were discovered by some men, and the little Jew rescued. The only reason assigned for their action and intention by the Christian urchins was, that the Jews had crucified Christ."

—A notable will was that left by the late Dudley P. Rogers, of Salem, Mass. First, he bequeathed $15,000 to the "Salem Fraternity," the income to be used in providing such innocent amusements as its officers "may consider best calculated to attract and draw from the streets of Salem the young men and women who have no place to turn to in the evening for amusement but the streets." Then the sum of $5,000 was left in trust, its income to be devoted to the support of certain favorite animals of his as long as they live, and at their death to be added to the other fund.

—Some individual with a soft heart writes to the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* a certain prophylactic for cholera. He says that, when the old tiger is around, all you have to do, to secure immunity, is to put sulphur in your socks every morning. A half teaspoonful of sulphur per sock is all that is necessary. It is alleged that this process charges the system with sulphureted hydrogen, and sulphureted hydrogen is the stand-by of the homeopathists. The preventive is a simple one. The process may increase wash-bills, but, if the sulphur doesn't drive away cholera, it will deodorize the feet, and in the summer-time this is not the worst thing that can happen.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, June 12.—Money was easy at 3@5 per cent, with the bulk of the business at 4@5, closing at 4.

Sterling was firm at 109@109⅛ for sixty-day, and 110@110⅛ for sight. A heavy failure is reported on the Cotton Exchange.

Gold fell from 117 to 116⅞ on the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, but rallied to 116⅞@117 at the close. Loans 3@5 per cent. Clearings, $67,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $189,000. Customs receipts, $335,000.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds nominal.

Stocks opened strong and higher on the entire list, under the favorable advices from London, and the efforts of bears to cover the large short sales recently put out occasioned an advance of ½@2 per cent, the greatest rise being on Western Union, Wabash, St. Paul, and Ohios. Subsequently the market weakened, and prices fell off, and in the afternoon the market was quite dull. Pacific Mail was the weak spot, selling as low as 39⅛, against 40⅝ in the morning, it being rumored that the Company is about to issue bonds. Western Union was bought by the Smith party up to the close at 84⅝, and the rest of the market, except Pacific, was generally strong. The following were the chief fluctuations of the day: Western Union, 83⅝, 84⅛, 83⅝, 84⅛; Lake Shore, 91, 92⅛; St. Paul, 51⅛, 50⅝, 51⅛, 50⅝, 51; New York Central, 100⅞, 101⅛, 101⅛; Pacific Mail, 40⅝, 40⅝, 39⅛; Rock Island, 108⅛, 109; Ohios, 37⅛, 38⅛; Wabash, 65⅛, 66⅛; C., C. & I. C., 27⅞, 28⅛; Union Pacific, 27⅛, 28, 27⅛; Harlem, 129⅛, 130, 129⅛.

There were sixteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to $3,475,000, at from 116.35 to 116.91. The amount to be sold was $1,500,000.

Specie shipments to-day were $100,000 in silver bars.

The Government sold $1,500,000 in gold, to-day, at from 116.78 to 116.91.

The Treasurer of the New York Central gives notice that proposals will be received for $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds till July 2, being a part of its consolidated mortgage of $40,000,000.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅝	Coupons '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	120⅛
Coupons, '64	116⅝	10-40s	114
Coupons, '65	119	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	120	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	78⅝	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99⅛	St Paul pfd	71⅛
Western Union	84	Wabash	66⅝
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	81⅝	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C	87
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	103
Harlem	129⅛	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem pfd	134	Indiana Central	28⅝
Michigan Central	95	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	27⅛
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific bonds	87
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	108⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	105⅛
N. J. Central	107⅛	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	50⅝		

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, June 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 6d.

Liverpool, June 12—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Rest unchanged.

London, June 12—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 92⅛; do of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 49⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £421,000. The rate of discount at Bank of England was reduced 1⅛ per cent, and is now 6 per cent.

Frankfort, June 12.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅛.

Paris, June 12.—Rentes, 56f 80c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 54,000,000f.

Liverpool, June 12.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 8⅞@9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. Sales, 18,000 bales; American, 10,000; speculation and export, 5,000.

Breadstuffs dull; all articles unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

New York, June 12.—Beeves—To-day's receipts, 152 cars or 2,440 head, making 8,650 for three days, against 3,170 the same time last week. Market dull and weak, and prices off ⅛@⅛c. About 40 car loads remained unsold at the close. Native steers, all medium to prime, sold at 11⅛@12⅛c, and Texans at 10@10⅛c. No very common cattle were shown, and the quality was generally better than the average. Sales include 10 cars Illinois steers 7 to 7⅛ cwt, 11⅝@12c; 6 cars scant 7 cwt, 11⅛@11⅛c; 9 cars 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛c; 9 cars 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛c; 6 cars 6⅛ to 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛@11⅛c; 19 cars 6⅛ to 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c; 17 cars 6⅛ to 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c; 5 cars 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12c; 12 cars 7 to 8⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c, and 10 cars Texan strong 5⅛ cwt, 10@10⅛c.

Dressed Beef—Was dull at 8@9c for Texan, and 9@10⅛c for native common and ordinary.

Calves—Dull and weaker.

Sheep and Lambs—To-day's arrivals, 4,660, making 9,250 for three days, against 8,900 for the same time last week. Market dull and depressed. Sheep sold at 5@6⅛c, with a few small lots at 6⅛c. Lambs easier and slow at 10@13c, with the bulk of the transactions at 11@12c. Sales include 5 cars Ohio sheep, 81 to 85 lbs, 5⅛@6c; 1 car, 75 lbs, 5⅛c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 6⅛c; 3 cars, 84 lbs, 6⅛c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 6c; 1 car Jersey lambs, 60 lbs, 12⅛@13c; 1 car, 56 lbs, 12⅛c; 1 car, 54 lbs, 12c; 1 car State lambs, 57 lbs, 11⅛@12c; and 1 car Kentucky, 51 lbs, 10⅛@11c.

Mutton—Ruled dull at 8@11c in Washington Market. The very best was taken from the slaughter-house at 11⅛@12c.

Swine—Receipts to-day, 3,050, making 12,800 for three days, against 15,400 the same time last week. Market weak yesterday at 4⅛@4⅛c alive and 6⅛@6⅝c for city slaughtered, with sales of 2 cars fair Ohio hogs alive, 210 lbs, at 4⅛c. No live hogs on sale. Dressed are firmer at an advance of ⅛c, closing at 6⅛@7c for heavy to light averages.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

Buffalo, June 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 35 cars reported to arrive, 1,734. Total for the week, 9,520. Market slow at yesterday's prices, with light stock—⅛c off, but few buyers in attendance. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales: 849 Illinois steers, av 1,039@1,379 lbs, $5.75@6.12½; 19 Illinois stockers, av 980 lbs, $5.62½; 107 Cherokee steers, av 790@1,065 lbs, $5.37½@5.60; 18 Indiana steers, av 1,190 lbs, $5.75; 140 Ohio steers, av 1,067@1,261 lbs, $5.25@5.90; 42 Ohio cows, av 846@950 lbs, $5.12½@5.40; 20 Michigan steers, av 1,041 lbs, $5.62½; 57 Michigan stockers, av 946@1,021 lbs, $4.25@5.20; 32 Texas steers, av 1,132 lbs, $5.25; 20 State stillers, av 894 lbs, $5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800; total for the week, 12,400. Market a little more active at yesterday's prices, with a better feeling. Sales, 2,101 Ohio clipped sheep, 69 to 93 lbs, $4.25@5.50; 643 Indiana clipped sheep, 89 to 91 lbs, $5.00@5.50; 208 Michigan clipped sheep, 98 lbs, $5.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,700; total for the week, 21,000. Market without life; hardly sufficient sales to justify quotations. Prices moderate at $4.25@4.75. Sale of 1,058 Illinois hogs, 280 to 285 lbs., at $4.65@4.70.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 12.—There was a fairly active demand for cassimeres and beavers for the fall trade, but the general market was languid and dull. Cotton goods were in light but steady request at nominally unchanged prices. Job lots of light and medium prints are selling freely, but standard styles rule quiet. Shawls are inactive and irregular. Black grenadines, mohairs, and Llama lace shawls are in demand. No. 12 black gros grains and sash ribbons are inactive.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

Baltimore, June 12.—Cattle—Fairly active and a shade higher; very best on sale to-day, 6⅛@7⅛c; that generally rated first quality, 5@6⅛c; receipts, 1,082 head; sales, 1,073 head.

Hogs—Good demand; heavy receipts; declined ⅛c; selling at 6⅛@7⅛c; receipts, 11,026 head.

Sheep—Fair demand; fair to good, 4@5c; good to extra, 5@5⅛c; receipts, 4,246 head.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

Pittsburgh, June 12.—Cattle—Market active; receipts fair; best, 6⅛@6⅛c; stockers, 4⅛@4⅛; common, 5@5⅛c.

Sheep—Market very dull; receipts heavy; best, 5⅛c; medium, 4⅛c; common, 4@4⅛c.

Hogs—Market very slow; receipts heavy; Philadelphias, 5c; Yorkers, 4⅛@4⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 12.—Cotton—Irregular and unsettled; middling upland, 20⅛c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.30@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.60; white wheat extra, $7.50@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.60@9.50; St. Louis, $6.80@11.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.60. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower; large receipts depress the market; receipts, 400,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.47@1.49; northwestern spring, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.53½; Nebraska spring, $1.54. Rye lower; Canada, to arrive, 94c. Corn a shade easier; receipts, 290,000 bu; mixed Western, 53@57c; yellow, 53@56c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 50,000 bu; mixed Western, new, 40@45c; white, 45@50c; extra choice, 51⅛c. Barley and malt unchanged.

Hay and Hops—Unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17⅛@19⅛c. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅛c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8⅛@8⅛c.

Petroleum—Crude, 8⅛@8⅛c; refined, 19⅛@19⅛c.

Turpentine—Steady at 45⅛@46c.

Provisions—Pork more active and prices steady; new mess, $16.60; prime mess, $17.00@18.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull. Hams, 11⅛@13⅛c; shoulders, 8c. Middles in fair export demand; short clear, 8⅛c; long clear, 8@8⅛c. Lard more active, but lower; Western steam, 8⅞c; kettle, 9⅛c.

Butter—Steady at 15@23c.

Cheese—Weak at 12@14c.

Whisky—93⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.30⅛; No. 2, $1.25⅛ cash; $1.23 June; $1.21⅛ July. Oats dull; No. 1, 31⅛c; No. 2, 30c. Corn dull; No. 2, 36c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63⅛c. Barley, full prices asked but no demand; No. 2, 70c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 13c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.83; No. 1, $1.75@1.75⅛. Corn steady, at 46c. Oats dull and lower, at 35c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull at $7.25@7.50. Wheat nominal at $1.45. Corn quiet at 43@44c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 35@45c.

Oils—Unchanged.

Provisions—Pork—Mess nominal at $16.25@16.50. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib 8⅛@8⅛c; clear, 8⅛@8⅛c. Bacon more active and firmer; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c.

Whisky—Steady at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red offered at $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.53; no buyers. Corn dull at 45@47c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 40c.

Petroleum—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet; white Canada, $2.00. Corn dull at 53@55c. Oats dull; State, 46c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady; extra, $6.00. Corn firm at 53c for mixed sacked. Oats firm at 48@49c.

Provisions—Firmer; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon shoulders at 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib at 9⅛@9⅛c; clear at 9⅛c, packed; bulk shoulders at 6⅛@6⅛c; clear rib at 8⅛c; clear at 9c, loose. Lard unchanged.

Whisky—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and firm for good grades; No. 3 red fall, $1.42@1.43. Corn firm; No. 2, 38⅛@39c in elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 3⅛c seller last half June. Barley no market. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 58@60c.

Whisky—Dull, at 89c.

Provisions—Pork quiet at $17.00. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon dull; some sales shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9c cash, and 9⅛c last half July or buyer August. Lard, nothing doing.

Hogs—Quiet at $3.75@4.40.

Cattle—Firm; fat Indian and Texan, 3⅛@4⅛c; natives cows and heifers, 3@4⅛c; prime to choice steers, 5@6c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.79; No. 3, $1.64; extra white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.55; No. 1 red, $1.58⅛@1.59; No. 2 do, $1.54, spot; $1.52⅛ June; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.55. Corn steady for spot, and a shade lower for future; high mixed, 43⅛c spot or June; 44c for July; 45⅛c for August; low mixed, 43c; white, 47⅛c; no grade, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35⅛c.

Freights—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4⅛c; Oswego, 8@8⅛c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.63@1.70; amber, $1.75@1.80; white, $1.90. Rye, 85@86c. Corn dull; yellow, 58@60c; mixed Western, 58c. Oats quiet; white, 51@52c; black and mixed, 48@50c.

Whisky—Quiet at 94@95c.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, June 12.—Cotton—Firm; no sales.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal active at $2.70. Corn dull and drooping at 55⅛@56⅛c. Oats quiet at 43@44c.

Hay—Nominal.

Bran—Dull at $13.50.

Bacon—Dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour in good demand and prices steady. Wheat quiet; choice amber, $1.87@1.90. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye dull at 80@90c.

Provisions—Dull and nominal. Lard very dull at 8⅛@9c.

Butter—Steady; Western, 20@22c.

Whisky—Steady at 93⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 12.—Breadstuffs—Corn firm, at 60@63c.

Bran—Dull at 75c.

Rye—Dull. Prime, 23c.

Groceries—Sugar good; demand for fair, 8⅛c, prime, 9⅛c.

Others unchanged.

Cotton—Quiet; sales, 3,200. Prices advanced—good ordinary, 15⅛c; low middlings, 17⅛c; middlings, 18⅛; middling Orleans, 18⅛c; receipts, 665; no exports; stock, 58,044.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 12.—Passed Down—Props Bay City and barges, Michigan and barges, Concord and barges. Barks C. K. Nims, John Breden. Schrs Carlingford, Bentley, E. R. Turner, D. P. Dobbins, Eveline, Board of Trade, Fleetwing, Hattie Johnson, Exile, Hungarian, Itaska, Bahama, Webb, Oliver Culver, Penfield, Charles Luling, M. Mueller; Warmington, Alice Richards, Jessie Hoyt, Azov, Nevada, Camanche, John Noyes.

Passed Up—Props Fountain City, Mary Mills, Sheldon, Fayette, Rose and barges, Wetmore and barges. Barks Unadilla, William Jones. Schrs James Joy, Sawyer, Charles Wall, Wilber.

Wind—Northeast.

Detroit, Mich., June 12.—Passed Down—Props Collin Campbell and barge; schrs Howland, W. B. Allen, A. J. Rogers, White Cloud, Ada, Medora, Vienna.

Passed Up—Props Philadelphia, Colorado, Antelope and barges; schrs Lady Sherwood, Annie Mulvey, Jura, Evening Star.

Wind—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, June 12.—The only movement on the canal or river at this point, to-day, is the arrival of the canal-boat Monte Christo, light, from Ottawa. No report from the dam at Henry. Ten feet of water on the mitresill of Lock 15. River falling slowly.

Canal Office, Chicago, June 12.—Arrived—Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Isabella, LaSalle, 7,000 bu oats; Phoenix, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Johnstown, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn, 3,300 bu oats.

Cleared—R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 88,783 feet lumber, 15,250 lath; Midgie, Kankakee Feeder, 12,013 feet lumber, 4,002 posts; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,262 bu wheat, 50 brls salt, 20 tons coal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, the barrel, the hogshead, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved Government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. B. FISHER & CO., 83 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 6 p. m.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS is the only Truss that effects a permanent cure. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Crutches, &c., accurately made and applied. All instruments guaranteed. MARSH & BOWLES, 163 Washington-st., 2 doors east of Clark (Reaper Block).

☞ A competent female to attend ladies.

CHIROPODIST.

CCC THE FEET.

A. WILLARD, M. D., 209 State-st., southeast corner Adams, cures

CORNS, Bunions, and all other Diseases of the Feet.

LOTTERY.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery: CLASS NO. 123, FOR JUNE 12, 1873.
55, 18, 34, 24, 29, 19, 9, 53, 74, 60, 2, 17, 77, 41.
CLASS NO. 124, FOR JUNE 12, 1873.
73, 35, 47, 46, 67, 44, 17, 74, 73, 15, 28, 9.
Sealed plans secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 227 North-av., 82 West Madison-st., and 151 South Canal-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 11.

In local finances and trade, matters are extremely quiet. Even among the excitable fraternity on the Board of Trade there was scarcely a ripple to-day, but a quiet settling down of prices and a general sleepiness. Money continues easy and all approved borrowers get what they ask for without difficulty at the banks. But there is very little speculation or activity in any line of traffic, and but little opportunity to use money to advantage. In default of finding use for their funds here, many of the banks are increasing their New York balances for the sake of the interest allowed there on current balances.

New York exchange is in demand at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

The decline of gold to-day is doubtless due partly to the expectation that the plan of offsetting the payment of the Geneva award due from Great Britain to the United States by the redemption of $20,000,000 5-20s of 1862 will quiet the apprehensions of the Bank of England about a drain of specie. According to the law, the Secretary is required to *redeem* bonds in the order of the date, number, and series of their issue, and as this $20,000,000 will necessarily be of the 5-20's of 1862, it is possible that only a small portion of them are held in England, though it is believed the great bulk of them are held in Europe, and the direct relief to the Bank of England may not be so positive as expected. In this case the Bank of England would still feel the apprehensions of the drain of specie and therefore still feel disposed to advance its rate of discount to prevent the outflow of specie to the continent in payment of the German indemnity. Thus far, however, the successive advances in the rate of interest by the Bank of England have had very little effect to advance the rate of sterling exchange in New York, and the prospect of large exports of specie have not increased much in consequence. The fact is, the exports of products have been so large that temporarily the tendency has been to keep the balance of trade in our favor, hence we have temporarily been accumulating money in this country, and one of the consequences of that always is, a decline in the price of gold. But in the last six months gold has gradually crept up from 112 to 117, and as the summer progresses it will probably be found that, notwithstanding temporary fluctuations like the present, the price will slowly grow higher, unless our exports of products keep up better than they usually do in the summer.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	120	120¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121¾	121¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120¾	121
10-40s	113¾	114
U. S. 6s (new issue)	115¼	115¼
Gold (full weight)	116¾	117¾
Gold Coupons	116¾	118¾
Gold Exchange		117
Sterling Exchange		109½@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¾ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,168	7,452	6,471	2,224
Wheat, bu	69,770	26,620	62,622	3,679
Corn, bu	187,535	203,420	266,922	273,404
Oats, bu	127,130	116,930	92,841	24,400
Rye, bu	3,239	1,332	29,605	1,400
Barley, bu	750	2,300	860	1,844
Grass seed, lbs	39,800	....	4,885	4,300
Flax seed, lbs	2,600	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	27,600	15,000	22,986	3,700
Cured meats, lbs	10,040	27,490	160,240	198,400
Beef, brls	4	8	62	70
Pork, brls	100	....	607	400
Lard, lbs	9,180	8,730	176,275	80,250
Tallow, lbs	33,310	20,070	20,581	....
Butter, lbs	108,744	95,853	4,910	71,880
Live hogs, No	7,558	14,813	6,438	16,291
Cattle, No	4,309	4,738	2,076	1,205
Sheep, No	1,769	1,408	401	185
Hides, lbs	107,980	132,626	131,656	105,688
Highwines, brls	185	273	122	342
Wool, lbs	118,224	181,030	185,711	198,312
Potatoes, bu	3,567	3,127	2,063	1,202
Lumber, m feet	2,262	3,778	3,073	2,908
Shingles, m	740	1,000	1,061	3,173
Lath, m	60	110	272	188
Salt, brls	....	....	2,477	2,686

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,007 bu wheat; 1,983 bu corn; 1,648 bu oats; 1,613 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 174 cars wheat; 440 cars corn; 11,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 67 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (689 cars), 289,000 bu.

The schooner Scotia arrived in port this morning with 1,540 tons of coal, the largest cargo ever brought here.

To-morrow (Friday) a resolution, introduced ten days ago by Mr. Sprunce, will come before the Board of Trade for action. It provides for a practical cessation of trading at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and also for the total suspension of trading on holidays declared by the Board. If the resolution had been introduced to-day, it would probably have been carried *nemine contradicente*, as the "boys" had so little to do that they called upon the glee-club to do duty. How it may fare to-morrow, is another question.

Seriously, the Saturday clause is one on which there is room to dispute; but there should be only one opinion in regard to holiday trading. If the Board wants to trade on Sundays, it should have the moral courage to throw open its rooms, so that the members can do business comfortably. The system of mock adjournments is a fraud that should be tolerated no longer. If the Board adopts this part of the resolution, it will probably be found more difficult than now to gain an adjournment because Tom, Dick, or Harry calls for it; and when a holiday is declared, the members can observe it without fear of being ruined *ad interim* by a sudden turn in the markets during their absence.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day—generally dull,—with a weak feeling in the principal cereals, as a consequence of continued fine weather, and large receipts. It would seem that country holders of grain are sending in more freely than they otherwise would, in order to avoid the higher rates which are generally expected to be charged to this city after the new law goes into effect on the 1st of July. These receipts are mostly disposed of on arrival here, but there is not much disposition to buy beyond them. The feeling was especially tame to-day.

There were no new developments in the dry goods market, a moderate amount of trading being done at substantially the prices current for a week past. Cottons are moving somewhat more freely than a fortnight ago, the extreme low prices now prevalent having stimulated the demand. Groceries are reported quiet, sugars being the only article in which there was any appearance of activity. If we except candles, which are "off" ½c, there was no important change in price, the general market ruling steady at former quotations. Butter was in good supply, and prices were tolerably well sustained, dragging was quiet at previous rates, or at 36½c for Stark, at 35c for Ludlow; 34c for Lewiston, and at 32c for American and Amoskeag. The cheese trade remains quiet with prices in buyer's favor. Stocks are steadily augmenting, and the present tendency is to lower quotations. Coal was weak and unsettled. Hay was decidedly lower. The arrivals during the past two days have been large, and with only a light demand to meet, dealers have lowered prices $1.00 per ton all around. Hides and leather remain inactive at the quotations. Oils were in good request at unchanged prices. Tobacco, pig-iron, and wood ware unchanged.

The inquiry for lumber at the yards continues fair, the market being firm for all good dry lumber, and easy for the common grades of green. At the docks there was a fair quantity offering and a moderate amount of trading at about the same range of prices. Lath sold at $2.00@2.25; boards and strips at $10.00@14.50, and shingles at $3.00. There was no particular change in building materials; the business is fair for the season, and the supply of all materials liberal. Metals, nails, iron and naval stores were without new features of dealers report about the average trade at the same range of prices. The wool market is in much the same condition as it has been for the past few weeks. Old wool is going off gradually, prices being reduced from 2@4c. New is beginning to come in, but is still unquotable. Seeds were inactive, except millet and Hungarian, which were in light request at a trifle lower. Green fruits were without particular change; the market was firm for most varieties. Poultry and eggs were plenty, and met with a moderate inquiry, prices ruling weak.

Highwines were active, and firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, being in good demand, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from New York. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, but still in fair request at yesterday's rates, at 6c for corn to Buffalo, and wheat to do at 6¼c. Corn to Oswego or Kingston was quoted at 12c, and wheat to do at 13c. Through rates by lake and rail are 45c per 100 lbs to Boston, and 40c to New York. A total of twelve charters was reported (including one last evening) which will carry out 120,000 bu wheat, 110,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu oats.

Provisions were very quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork was a shade easier. Lard nominally unchanged; and meats a shade firmer, being in rather better demand, with light offerings. The trade has nearly reached the dead centre, to use an engineer's phrase, and there is little hope of anything like activity till after the holidays, though there may be a temporary spurt. The products now here, both old and new, are mostly in strong hands. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.80 @15.85; do seller July, $15.95@16.00; do seller August, $16.10@16.20; do seller September, $16.25@16.50; do seller December, $14.00 asked; prime mess, seller June, $8.40@ 8.45; do seller July, $8.50@8.55; do seller August, $8.75@8.80; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¼@11¾c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Pickled shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8¾ @8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear, and 10@14½c for hams, according to size. Lard, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $27.00 @28.50. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller July, at $16.00; 500 tcs lard, seller July (last evening), at 8¾c; 7 brls country tallow at 7¼c.

Flour was more active and steady at unchanged prices, though New York was again quoted dull and heavy. There was a better order demand, and shippers took hold willingly of the lower grades for export. Bran was steady. 100 brls white winter extra on private terms; 100 brls winter seconds at $5.87½; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 70 brls do (low) at $5.00; 1,875 brls do on private terms; 65 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do (unsound) at $2.70; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,210 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $8.50 on track. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fair Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.10 @ 4.50
Bran	8.50 @ 9.50

Wheat was dull; steady during the early part of the day, and weak afterwards, declining 1@ 1½c from the lowest quotations of yesterday. Our receipts were liberal, and Liverpool was early reported to be heavy under large receipts, while the weather here was fine. Then New York was reported weak, and these facts seemed, by some mysterious means, to have been spread about the country almost before they were known here, so that there were very few buying orders on the floor. There was a fair shipping demand, however, which absorbed all the current offerings of car lots, at a premium of about ½c on the price for seller the month. This tended to sustain the market for options; though there was scarcely any demand for half an hour at a time, it made holders less anxious to dispose of their property, especially as the stocks here are small. There was, however, a wide-spread feeling that if receipts here and at Milwaukee should keep up to their present volume for a few weeks longer, prices must decline. But just here is the difficulty which makes operators timorous; they do not know what to expect after this month is out. Some say they do not think the new law will make any material difference to our receipts; while the majority are apprehensive. In options there was not much done to-day, except in the way of settlements. Seller the month opened at $1.23¾, declined to $1.22, and closed at $1.22¾. Seller July sold at $1.20@1.21¾, closing at $1.20¾. Seller August sold at $1.15¼@1.17, and seller the year was dull at $1.10¾@1.11. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.23¾ for regular. No. 1 spring (soft) was nominal at $1.30. No. 3 spring closed nominal, at $1.13¾, and rejected do at 99c@$1.00. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu hard No. 1 spring at $1.31; 13,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.25¾; 2,800 bu do at $1.24¾; 15,400 bu do at $1.23¾; 13,600 bu do at $1.23¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.23¾; 9,600 bu do at $1.23¾; 11,600 bu do at $1.23; 12,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 9,800 bu do at $1.12¾; 3,200 bu rejected do at $1.00. Total, 92,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged about ½c lower, in sympathy with wheat; Liverpool being also quoted dull at yesterday's decline (37c), while New York closed lower. There was very little shipping demand, though a fair proportion of freight room was chartered for corn bought previously. Hence cash corn was unusually quiet. The offerings for future delivery were very liberal early, but when sellers found that there was but little disposition to take hold they held back, and offered more cautiously, thus avoiding a more important decline. There is very little question in the minds of operators with regard to the coming crop being more than about half the average of recent years; but it seems to be yet too early in the season to effect an advance by virtue of the fact, as long as there is plenty of corn on hand, both here and behind us, and widespread fears are entertained of condition. It seems not to be remembered that the corn now going into New York is of a different character to that in store here, as our inspection is much more rigid now than it was when the grain was received here that has recently broken down prices on the seaboard. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35½c, and declined to 35¼c at the close. Seller July sold at 37@37½c; and seller August at 40@40½c; all closing dull at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36½c; and rejected at 35½c, the latter being in good shipping demand. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu white at 39c; 45,600 bu do No. 2 at 35¾c; and declined to 35¼c at the close. Seller July sold at 35¾c; 24,200 bu do at 35½c; 10,000 bu do at 35½c; 15,000 bu do at 35½c; 5,600 bu do at 37c, adout; 5,600 bu yellow on private terms; 11,200 bu rejected at 32½c; 17,200 bu do at 32¼c; 1,600 bu no grade at 27c; 400 bu do at 26c; 7,600 bu do at 25c. Total, 159,200 bu.

Oats were dull and steady at a further decline of ½@¾c, owing to continuation of large receipts, and a falling off in shipments, which caused an easier feeling, though the offerings for future were not so liberal as for two days' past. Seller the month or regular opened nominally at 28c, but soon declined to, and closed at 27½c. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 28@28¼c, closing at 28@28½c. Seller July sold at 29@29¼c, and seller August at 28¾@29c; both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu at 28¾@28c—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 75c; 500 bu do at 55c; and 400 bu do at 35c. Total, 1,300 bu.

SALT IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Tribune* says:

Notwithstanding the late season, commencing nearly a month later than last year, the amount of salt manufactured is in excess of the amount manufactured to date last year, as shown by the books of the State Salt Inspector. According to his report, there was inspected during the month of May 41,833 barrels, against 29,980 barrels for the corresponding time last year. The total amount inspected from the close of last season to June 1 was 190,415 barrels, against 172,903 barrels the previous year.

This is the largest amount of salt inspected any year yet, from the commencement of the season to June 1. Last year approximates the nearest to the figures. The total amount of salt inspected in 1872 was 794,841 barrels. The indications are that this year's product will largely exceed these figures. With a favorable season the salt crop will overrun 800,000 barrels, and possibly reach 900,000 barrels. The salt works on the river generally are in full operation, and, in a majority of cases, with capacity largely increased over last year. The quality of salt promises to be much better, with the new improvements that have been introduced, and the Salt Inspector will spare no pains to elevate the standard.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were active, and the former declined 1c, No. 2 selling at $1.20¾@1.22 seller the month, closing at $1.21¾, and $1.19@1.19¾ seller July, closing at $1.19¾. Corn was active and steady, closing at 35¾c seller the month; 37@37¼c seller July, and 40@40½c seller August. Other grain and provisions were inactive. A charter was made for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent.

BROOM-CORN—The movement is of a liberal character, and a firm market is noted for all good qualities, as they are becoming scarce. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6¾c; No. 2 hurl, 5@5¾c; No. 1 brush, 4½@5½c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4½c; No. 3 do, 3¼@4c; inside green, 3¾@4c; do red tip, 3¼@4½c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Strictly choice hand-picked navies are very scarce and firm, being in good demand for shipment. Other grades and peas were quiet. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in bris), $1.40@1.50; do (in bags), $1.30.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were unchanged. The demand is only fair at the quoted prices: Stucco, $2.80; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $2.25@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $2.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00c; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per lb, 4c; 400 fire brick per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $39.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $39.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $23.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet of double thick window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x18 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 14x20	9.35	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x30 to 26x36	....	45.00

BUTTER—The market was quiet to-day, and, under the liberal receipts, seemed rather easier. The arrivals during the past fortnight have comprised a larger proportion of medium to choice qualities than in former weeks, and there is not that accumulation of poor butter usually noticeable at this season. Sales were effected at the following range of prices: Strictly choice yellow, 15@18c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—No new features were noted in connection with this market. Trade, though by no means active, is quite as good as could reasonably be expected, and prices are firmly maintained all around. Wool sacks are beginning to move a little more freely. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Otter Creek, 30c; hemp bags, 9 and 6 lbs, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 26@28c; wool sacks, 56@57c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was reported quiet, with little or no change in values. Fair orders would be filled at a slight concession from the quotations, but in a small way very full prices were being realized. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 12¾@ 13¼c; Elgin factory, 12¾@13¼c; Ohio factory, 11 @11¾c; Western factory, 11@13¼c.

COAL—Prices continue weak and unsettled. Trade is inactive. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; pea-sized, $11.00; Anthracena, $5.50; Brier Hill, $6.50; Brier Hill, $6.50; Walnut Hill, $6.50; Riesburg, $6.00; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.38; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00 @25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@26.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@26.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@19.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply and moderate local request. Prices were weak and irregular. We note sales of 150 cases at 13c; 2,600 doz at 12½c; 8 brls at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were scarce and firm at the prices given below: Prime geese at 75@80c; mixed, 50@60c; first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—With the exception of an easier feeling in lake fish, there was no visible change in this market. Mackerel and cod are in scant supply, and are being held with pronounced firmness. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25 @6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@3.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50 @6.75; George's codfish, $5.50@4.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $5.00@5.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00 @10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain dull at former quotations. Following are the prices current: Foreign—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, bags, 14½@15c; Turkish prunes, 10@12c; raisins, $2.30@2.40 for fancy currants, 6¾@7¾c.

Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 8@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18 @20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 12@13c; raspberries, 18@20c; Morello cherries, 22@24c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Tarragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6¾@7c; Virginia extra peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½ @5½c.

GROCERIES—A decline of a ¼c in candles and a ¼c in bl can's soda were the only changes noted in prices of goods coming under this head. Business was far from being active, and the tone of the market was not particularly buoyant, though the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to:

SAL SODA—7¼@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@ 28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@ 25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22¾@23c; roasted Rio, fancy, 24¾@25½c; do, prime, 24¾@24½c; Maracaibo, 28¼@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14¼c.

RICE—Nos. 2@3c; Rangoon, 6½@6¾; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@ 11c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 10¼@10½c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9¾@9¾c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@10c; fair do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¼@10c; do, prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 7¾@ 8¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 65@68c; extra do, 80@85c; New Orleans, choice, 70@75c; 80@ 85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@66c; common molasses, 30 @35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 27@28c; cassia, 33@40c; pepper, 23¾@24½c; nutmegs, $1.35@1.50; ginger, Jam, 26@30c; do No. 1, 16@22c; do No. 2, 16 @19c.

SODA—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 6¾@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@ 6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Brown Windsor, 6¼@ 6¾c; palm, 6@8½c; Saxon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@ 7c; pearl, 6¼@6¾c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons were in request and firm. Apples were unchanged. Small fruit was in fair demand. Strawberries were in moderate supply, and choice lots were firm. The first arrivals from Ste. Fe brought 40c. Raspberries were a trifle lower. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $2.50@3.50 in car lots; $4.00@4.50 from store. Lemons, $4.00 @10.00. Oranges, $3.50@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $1.00@7.00 per bunch. Plums, $1.00 per box. Peaches, $1.40. Gooseberries, 12½@ 14c per quart. Strawberries, 15@40c; per bu, $6.00 @12.00. Cherries, 18@20c. Raspberries, 30@35c.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged, quotable at 25@ 45c, the latter price for choice Western. It is thought that the crop in Wisconsin will be light this season.

HAY—The receipts during the past forty-eight hours have been unexpectedly large, and in the absence of anything more than a moderate demand the market has weakened to the extent of $1.00 per ton on all descriptions. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, care to contain 20,000 lbs: On Track—Timothy, better pressed, $18.50@19.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@18.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@ 13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $18.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $12.00@14.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market remains in statu quo. Only a limited demand exists at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 9c; green cured, light, 10¾@11c; do heavy, 9¼@10c; part cured, 9¼ @10c; green calf, 15@16c; cured kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10¾@11c; deacon skins, 45 @55c; grubby, seored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand. Prices for common are shaded now and then, but other descriptions rule steady, and Norway iron is very firm. We quote:

Bar iron	4 2-10c	4 4-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7 rates
Russia iron	....	22c rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	....	21c @ ton
Norway iron	9	@ 9¼c @ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾	@10c @ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c @ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@13¾c @ lb
American tool steel	17¾	@18c @ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c @ lb
English tool steel	21¾	@23c rates
English spring steel	11	@13¾c rates

LEATHER—Trade is lifeless, and the quotations given below must for the present be considered simply nominal:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	37@ 39
Extra city, ¾ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ¾ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ¾ ft	30@ 33
City upper, No. 2, ¾ ft	26@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
French city, ¾ ft	20@ 23
French city, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.55@ 2.55
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.45

MIDDLE AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no particular change. The trade is moderate, and present prices are, as a rule, adhered to:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $26.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 26@28, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 50 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 48c; do cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—No. 0 to 5, 5c; 6, 6; 7, 7; 8, 8; 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12¾c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¾c; by car load, 7¾c.

NAILS—Were in very good demand at the rates given below: Below 10d, $5.00 per keg; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.75; 3d do, $6.50; 2d do, $8.00; 3d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

HAY, STRAW AND STORES—Were unchanged. We again quote: Manilla rope, ¾ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ¾ lb, 16@ 17c; hemp sash cord, ¾ lb, 20@25c; marline, ¾ lb, 20@ 22c; tarred rope, ¾ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ¾ bale, $5.50 @6.50; pitch, ¾ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00 @6.00.

OILS—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady. We repeat our quotations as follows: Carbon, 18½@ 19c; extra oil, 76c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.06; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@57½c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@19c.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows were in good request and a trifle higher. Sales of car lots were reported at 42@45c on track. New potatoes were scarce, quotable at $1.00@2.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 45c; 2 cars do at 42c; 1 car at 35c; 6 cars at 54c, on track; 1 car at 55c; 1 car at 53c; 1 at 52c; 1 at 49c, all delivered.

POULTRY—The market was liberally supplied, but, there being only a moderate inquiry, prices ruled rather weak, though without quotable change. Sales comprise 3 coops turkeys at 13c; 3 coops do at 12½c; 8 coops chickens at 24½c; 15 coops do at 24.25; 5 coops do at 24.00; 1 coop large spring at $2.50; 7 coops at $2.75 @3.00; 15 coops small at $2.00@2.50.

SEEDS—Millet and Hungarian were in moderate request, prices being a shade easier. Clover was quiet and unchanged. Sales include: 14 bags Hungarian at $1.20; 50 bags do at $1.10; 20 bags at $1.05; 25 bags millet at 90c; 15 bags at 85c.

SALT—Dealers report an active demand and a firm market for all descriptions. We quote: Onondaga, in bags of 4bgsnaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $3.10; ground solar, $3.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@ 4.75; Ashton dairy, fine, $5.50; do, coarse, $5.50; ground alum, $1.90@2.00; Turk's Island, $1.00.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c @$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@80c; extra do imperial, 90@95c; good to choice do, 80@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 100@$1.00; choice Pingsues, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 55@58c; good ordinary Japan, 55@60c; common to fine Oolong, 55@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady, at the quotations given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@ 31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was in good demand at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $5.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Sold readily to the retail trade at the following range of prices: Peas, $1.50@2.25 per bu; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, 60@ 80c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@6.00; spinach, $1.00@1.25 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 5@ 8c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1½@2c per lb; lettuce, 15@30c per doz; cabbage, $1.25@1.50 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 50@65c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; Bermuda onions, $3.50@4.00 per box; tomatoes, $2.00@3.50 per box; sprouts, 60c.

WOOL—The condition of the market is essentially the same. Old wool is selling to Western mills, and the stocks are running quite low. New wool is beginning to arrive, but there is not enough doing to establish a market. Prices for old wool are quoted 2@4c lower, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	40@42c
Tub, washed, common to fair	35@38c
Common delaine	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	38@39c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	28@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@26c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	38@40c
Burry wool 10@20c less	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,899	3,326	350
Tuesday	1,566	5,470	476
Wednesday	4,309	7,555	1,760
Thursday	2,553	6,587	581
Total	11,027	24,989	3,090
Same time last week	15,696	54,454	5,951
Week before last	17,625	20,658	2,818

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,354	2,606	250
Tuesday	1,844	6,949	230
Wednesday	2,976	6,488	401
Total	6,174	15,021	911

CATTLE—To-night closes another active day in the cattle market, all classes of buyers being in full attendance, and all classes operating with liberality. In value there was very little change. Prices were well sustained for all descriptions, but were not especially firm, except for fat, pony-built steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARBORN-ST.:
INDIANA-AV.—25x180 ft. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $225 per foot, all cash. Best bargain in the market.
MICHIGAN-AV.—30x175 ft. between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $300 per foot, ¼ cash.
PRAIRIE-AV.—130 ft. east front between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also, 25 feet front near Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—50X173 FEET ON Egan-av. (city limits) east of and near Grand Boulevard, in lots to suit purchasers, at low prices and on extremely easy terms; the attention of capitalists and builders is particularly called to this property; long time will be given, and separate mortgages on each lot; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $225 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 3 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 133X 265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES—MARSHFIELD-AV., near Congress-st. (Tyler); 2 stories. Building lots taken in part payment.
Harrison-st., west of Oakley; 2 stories; $3,800. Lot inside fire limits taken in exchange.
Wilcox-st., near Campbell-av.; $3,800.
Butterfield-st., near Egan-av.; cottage very cheap.
HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Buddan, Arnold, State, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down. Five years, 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—A BARGAIN, NEW 12-ROOM cottage within four blocks of Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. and N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also, Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price, $1,600; must be sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MILWAUKEE, FULLERton, Humboldt, Boulevard, and Armitage-avs., at low figures for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST., HAS BEEN painted and calsomined this month, and is ready for immediate occupancy.
House 23 Honore street; immediate possession given.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES 900 WEST MONROE-ST. AND 364 Warren-av. Possession given on thirty days' notice. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION, CORNER FULlerton and Kimball-avs.; lot very low and on long time; no cash wanted from parties who will build. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT ON TWELFTH-ST. Boulevard, 132¼ ft to alley. Lots on Cypress-st., Ashland-av., Chestnut, Olive, Robey, Taylor, and all streets north of Twelfth-st., between Robey-st. and Ogden-av. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, pleasantly situated near Robey and Polk-sts.; monthly payments. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW COTTAGE, with lot, on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms very easy. S. M. MILLARD, 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON MONroe-st., near California-av.; with lot 25x124. Price, only $3,500; easy terms; monthly payments if desired. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE ON THE WEST Side containing 7 rooms; location good, only two blocks from the Randolph-st. cars, and 8 years' lease, for $1,650; terms easy. Apply to STOOPS & BLAIR, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 105 CENTRE-av., brick house; only $7,000 for this week. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—10½ ACRES, fronting east on Douglas Park, northwest corner of Douglas Park and Douglas Park Boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, LOT NEAR Central Park, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; must be sold at once to close an estate. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TWO DAYS—3 lots near corner of Milwaukee and Western-avs. Inquire 163 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY STORE AND HOUSE ON West Madison-st., lot 24x125; price, $3,500; $1,100 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PARTLY-FURNISHED house, roomy and convenient; with lease of land for the ensuing year; situation very sunny, pleasant, and respectable, near Union Park; price, $1,000 cash. Address OWNER, 80 North Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high, streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our offices and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW COTTAGE—house with bay window, and corner lot, in a first-class location; price, $4,000. M. MAUGHAN, Room 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—OR EXCHANGE for vacant lot—Gothic house of 8 rooms, lot 25x125, at Wicker Park, near North and Milwaukee-avs. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE COTTAGES ON SOUTH Side, cheap, and on monthly payments, near cars. SHANNON & TRIPPE, northeast corner Washington and Clark-sts., basement.

FOR SALE—HOTEL BUILDING AND LOT ON THE corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st. Can be had at a great bargain. As a first-class family hotel, with its magnificent view and pleasure grounds in front for children, it would be a great success. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV., HOUSE AND LOT 105, three-story and basement house, only $6,800 if taken at once; a genuine sacrifice. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME WITH BRICK basement house, No. 79 Aberdeen-st.; all modern improvements; $6,500, long time; rented for $900. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SHERMAN-ST.—25 FEET OPPOSITE Michigan Southern Depot. Whiting-st., near LaSalle-st., 45 feet, cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES, 8 ROOMS EACH, on yearly or quarterly payments. WM. F. JONES, 20 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, WITH COAL LANDS; FARM of 349 acres, within one mile of railroad station, with every indication of coal on the premises, a good spring of water, and well adapted for a stock farm; can be exchanged for a stock of boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to THOMAS E. JOURDAN, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill.; land of the best quality; terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—1,320 ACRES IN A BODY, 80 MILES from Chicago; price, $12.50 per acre; on railroad time. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing City of Elgin, Ill., a new house, with large lot, 60x132, and barn. The house is two stories high, and contains 11 rooms and plenty of closets. It is built in modern style, and for convenience cannot be excelled. It is centrally located in a very desirable neighborhood. The price will be moderate and terms liberal. For particulars inquire of or address MRS. M. A. BINGHAM, P. O. Box 436, Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 160 ACRES OF LAND, NORTHwest or north of the city, and in Cook County. It need not be near railroad. Address P. O. Box 47.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—10 TO 20 ACRES FOR subdivision, for which will pay part cash and a fine suburban residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF South Chicago and Calumet Lake. LEONARD & VAN OSNUM, 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A GOOD house on one of the avenues, worth from $10,000 to $12,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; will assume incumbrances. Good residence and paying leaseholds for farm property. S. W. SEA & CO., 101 Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CONTENTS OF A first-class hotel. For further information apply to D. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—SURPASSES all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed; seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Enables you to live genteelly in one room. Prices $30, $40, $50, $65, $75, $85, $100. Sold on installments if desired. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, (removed to) No. 363 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—EAST MADISON-ST.—NINETY-NINE years' lease. Proposals will be received at the real estate office of Philip Myers & Co., Room 10 Major Block, until the first day of June, for a ninety-nine years' lease of the lot fronting on Madison-st., between Major Block and H. O. Stone's building. Particulars made known on application at said office. JOHN V. FARWELL, N. S. BOUTON, PHILIP MYERS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, JUST south of city limits; the connecting link between Grand and Drexel boulevards. Beyond question this will be the most attractive, elegant, and convenient thoroughfare, running east and west, lying south of the city limits. I can sell 50-foot lots on this boulevard, either north or south fronts, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av., at low prices and on easy terms. For building or investment nothing superior can be found. The locality is extremely beautiful, and will commend itself to any man of taste. As an investment it cannot fail to impress every man of judgment. There is nothing to compare with it, either as an investment or place of residence, an assertion I am convinced that time will verify. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts at Washington Heights.
40 acres on the ridge opposite Clifton, and on Western and Lyons-avs.
40 acres on Lyons-av., ridge and grove.
120 acres in Sec. 23, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
160 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
24 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14, adjoining Vincennes-road Addition.
10 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 13, Krueger Subdivision.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—280 FEET ON STONY Island-av., fronting the Park, near Fifty-seventh-st. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—ONE-THIRD OF A BLOCK north of the Watch Factory, and near the Church, at a bargain. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—A FEW FIVE acre blocks on easy terms. Deferred payments can be so arranged as to help purchaser very much in reselling. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this season; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—5 LOTS IN A body on Fifty-seventh-st. for $820 each, two blocks from station; 43 trains per day; fare 8 cents. A fine chance for several who can buy together and save retailer's profits. Come and see them. C. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x162 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $300 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 12.
40 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 3 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, very low, one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS AND 5 acres good dry improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525 cash, $100 balance in $12 per month. Office days, Friday, Wednesday, and Monday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 5, 139 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANSTON—Am building 3 stores and 12 houses. Carpenters, painters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—THE MOST DESIRable suburb in Cook County. We have some very desirable lots in the Normal School Subdivision at reasonable prices and easy terms. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, several nice houses; also great variety of vacant lots and acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, for $325; terms, $10 monthly payments, or one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are within five blocks of depot, two from railroad. Come, free of expense, and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING ON DREXEL-AV. and 5 acres fronting on South Park, at a bargain. 10 acres just south of city limits, fronting on a sewered street; a very desirable place to subdivide. Can be bought at a bargain. THOS. A. HILL, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park—One of the choicest 10 acre blocks, 30 minutes' ride from Chicago. J. R. STANLEY, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT HYDE PARK; one for $4,000, $800 cash; one for $18,000, ample grounds, barn, &c., near depot; also vacant lots in Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 27 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN S. E. ¼ SEC. 20, 40, 14, fronting on the Green Bay road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW RESIDENCES AT Auburn, on Rock Island Railroad, near Englewood and Normal school. These houses are large and convenient, and will be sold with 50 or 100 feet of ground at low prices and on terms to suit. Auburn is a beautiful subdivision, handsomely improved with trees, sidewalks, graded streets, etc., etc. Best of railroad facilities. Lots on easy terms. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL FARM—New house and good lot, near the boulevard entrance to Central Park. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., No. 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED, A HORSE AS FIRST PAYment on half-acre lot, Washington Heights, $700, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, No. 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—FINE RESIDENCE sites at from $300 to $1,500 per acre; also a number of residences. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON ROAD—143X285 FEET corner Ivanhoe-st.; will be sold cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS ON Sixty-second-st., near Wallace. also a well-built and convenient house. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ OF SEC. 35, 38, 13, at $500 less per acre than other property is offered at in same vicinity. Offered for a few days only. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK LOT, ONE OF the most valuable lots fronting this beautiful park; 50x150; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres; call at our office, 173 Madison-st., and get a list of our property in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $300 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; $15 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co. at low prices and on terms to suit purchasers. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 82X170, ALL GROVE, east front, 2 blocks from station at Englewood. Go with us and see property at this growing suburb; 56 passenger trains. HULBURD & CO., 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 20, 10, 5, OR ½-acre lots at big bargains; also handsome grove property near Fifty-ninth-st. HULBURD & CO., 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES OF LAND IN SCHOOL SECtion, near Madison-st., at a bargain if taken this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—RIDGE LOTS, grove lots, close to depot, public school, etc.; price low, payments easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops C. & N. W. R. R., on reasonable terms of payment. Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. A. C. ODELL, Room 19, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH, short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 148x162 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTERest in a well-established hardware business in this city, capital required $7,000 or $8,000; a rare opportunity for any one desiring to embark in this business. Inquire of JAMES M. HORTON, of the firm of Wm. Blair & Co., 176 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $7,000, in an established business. Address, for two days, J 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTERest in a soda and mineral water factory. Address P 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH OR SEcurity to handle with the advertiser the Western agency of an Eastern manufacture already introduced here. Address R 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH ACtive brain, not afraid to work, and $200 cash, can join me in business, retail cash, established and pays well. No particulars by letter. References exchanged. Address D, Carrier 52.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a nice bowling saloon, just ready to open. 22 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 to $4,000 in a good, paying business. Best of references given. Address P 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN that can furnish from $4,000 to $5,000 cash to join the advertiser in a legitimate manufacturing business in Chicago that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This is one of the best chances for a man that means business now offered. Address P 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER IMmediately with $250 ready cash. Come prepared to go to work. It is a sure thing and big pay. 73 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500—to join the advertiser, who has $1,000, to open a tea and coffee store. Address TEA, Room 34, Metropolitan Block.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN COGHLAN, who left his home at No. 21 Upper Mann-st., Toxteth Park, Liverpool, England, and arrived in New York Jan. 31, 1862. When last heard from, June 16, 1863, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, California, he was going under the assumed name of Alfred Newton. If said individual will communicate with his mother, brothers or sisters, or with his sister Mary Ann Coghlan, in religion Sister Mary of Saint Clare, Saint Mary's Convent, Notre Dame Post-Office, Saint Joseph County, Indiana, United States of America, he will hear something to his advantage. Any information concerning him, under either name, dead or alive, will be thankfully received by either of the above parties.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NOW DOing a good business, located in the heart of the city, for sale; this is a rare chance for the right party, as it is so located that it cannot fail in doing a first-class business. Address W 94, Tribune office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS openings on hand for men with $300 to $10,000. Investigation solicited. J. H. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN THAT CAN FURnish $1,500 to $2,000 cash to secure a business in Chicago that is first-class and will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Call to-day at Room 2, 119 Dearborn-st.

AN EXTENSIVE FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE. Sales, yearly, $64,000; profits, $10,000; stock, fixtures, horses, etc., $3,600. Terms, $4,000 cash; $2,600 notes, no bonus; a rare chance. Apply immediately to McPHERSON & CO., 132 Washington-st.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 236 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A RESTAURANT IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOCALity for sale at a bargain. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at 103 or 105 West Randolph-st.

A CLERK WANTED WHO CAN COMMAND $2,500 cash, good security for the loan, and a salary of $1,500 a year; situation permanent. For particulars address B 88, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—THE EATING HOUSE, AT GRAND Rapids, Mich., is for sale. Address P. O. Box 1268, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A FINE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap for cash, or part cash and part real estate, at 15 Milwaukee-av.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE; a rare chance to make money. Address S 23, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; LOCATION first-class; good stock; horse and wagon all complete. Apply 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

A RESTAURANT AND 35 LODGING ROOMS ATtached; a hotel of 35 rooms, near railroad depot, for sale. Also fine boarding-house of 31 rooms, doing a splendid business; has 35 boarders. Also a nice family grocery very cheap. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

BAKERY FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE FOR A live man; everything in good order, and doing a good business. Apply on the premises. CLARK & McCOY, 27 Blue Island-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Indiana; population 3,500; only three drug stores. For particulars, terms, &c., call on or address Dr. G. L. HENDERSON, 113 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TRADE—THE BEST and gentlest horse in the city, top buggy and harness. 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, with lease, and license for next year; house can accommodate 25 boarders; furniture, and all in good running order; I will sell cheap for cash; reason for selling, going to live in the country. Call at 267 South Canal-st. for a few days.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING BILLIARD AND sample room, on W est Side. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address P 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, WITH TWO YEARS' LEASE; will sell cheap for cash. Apply 123 North Wells-st.

GROCERS, ATTENTION—WE KNOW OF A RARE chance for an experienced retail grocer with a moderate capital. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; FRESH NEW stock, worth $3,500. Address R 31, Tribune office.

HAY BARN, PRESSES, AND GRASS LAND, TOgether or separately, one year or longer; terms very favorable. J. M. STEWART, 362 West Indiana-st.

HOUSE, SALOON, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; the best location in the city, near the new City Hall, No. 132 Adams-st., or No. 21 West Randolph-st., in the saloon.

LODGING-HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, PAYING well, for sale for $450. None but respectable parties, meaning business, need apply. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of one of the best vessel markets in the city. Apply on premises, 310 West Twenty-second-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE, established 1869, doing a good cash trade. Stock small, rent low, location good; no bonus; poor health the cause of selling. Address R 28, Tribune office.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE cheap for cash; owner has business abroad; one of the best locations on State-st., with all appliances; all in order, with good trade. 150 East Madison-st., Room 3.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

RESTAURANT, WITH SALOON, FOR SALE AT A bargain. Apply to JOHN ESCHER, 421 South Canal-st.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 3 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 5,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON AND LIQUORS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC auction, at 383½ South Clark-st., June 13, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE within half a block of the Rolling Mill. Apply at 46 Rawson-st.

SALOON LEASE AND FIXTURES NO. 112 CLARK-st. for sale cheap, or would take partner.

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a finely-paying restaurant, with large ladies' trade, in one of the best locations in the city, for sale; or would prefer to sell a half interest to a good man. Parties seeking investment should avail themselves of this opportunity. Full particulars at our office, WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO A PERSON WHO IS WILLING TO JOIN THE subscriber in a first-class billiard hall and saloon, who can command $3,000, can realize $10,000 per year; business already established. Address B 67, Tribune office.

TOBACCO ROUTE DOING $50 A DAY, WITH horse, wagon, and harness and 120 jars. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

THE GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-paying clothing and merchant-tailoring business in a good location in the city, with or without stock. For particulars inquire at the office of H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS, 10, 12, 14 Lake-st.

$200 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST, IF taken to-day, in a business clearing $200 per month. G. HALL, 14 South Canal-st.

$600 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST, INCLUDING two horses buggy, and harness, in well-paying established business. Other business presses me to sell. Refer to Richard Wands. FRANK W. CHAFFEE, Manager Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

$10,000 IN CASH AND A PERSON WHO IS willing to put his shoulder to the wheel, I will guarantee a fortune. I will give undoubted security for the money. This is a monopoly secured to me by the U. S. Government, and I only require the capital and the man to make us both rich. Address R 20, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 359 OHIO-ST., ONE LIGHT BROWN sky terrier dog. $3 reward if returned to 359 Ohio-st.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, CONTAINING PICtures of a lady and two girls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Evening Post.

LOST—A GOLD AND ENAMEL LOCKET, OF more value to the loser than the finder. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 193 Washington-st., Room 5.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, A BLACK TERrier slut with few white hairs on breast; answers to the name of Nellie; reward paid on returning her to 185 East Monroe-st., up-stairs. P. COFRIGHT.

LOST—ON THE 11TH, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a small sum of money and two promissory notes. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 73 Sampson-st. RUDOLPH NELSON.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ON THE SOUTH OR WEST Side, an abstract of title, belonging to A. Cameron. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Col. Stuart at S. MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE, CONTAINING SILK PLUSH for hatters' use. The finder, by leaving the same at CAVANNA'S hat factory, 124 South Clark-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A DARK BROWN COW, WHITE STRIPE and spots on back; one horn shorter than the other. A good reward will be paid for her return to 84 West Division-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKed, for the return of my watch and pocketbook, lost Thursday evening. Watch made by Henri Louis Mantille, of Locle. Pocketbook nothing of value to any one except owner. Number of watch, 3,770. Return to J. S. COLBY, R. I. ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

TAKEN UP—TWO SMALL BAY HORSES AND one bay mare, which the owner can have by calling at the old Barnard farm, near the Blue Island dummy track and Tracey-av., and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—AT CORNER ELSTON-AV. AND Snow-st., 2 black horses and one bay mare; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JOHN LYON & SON.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED, JUNE 10, DARK bay or brown mare, white spot in forehead, white spot on left shoulder, and white hind feet; is about 15½ hands high. The above reward will be paid on return to THEODORE EDGINGTON, 736 Cottage Grove-av.

$50 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 633 WASHINGton-st., June 5, a stylish dark bay horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds, had on a blanket, halter, and chain attached. The above reward will be paid to the finder for returning to the owner, D. S. MILLS.

$50 REWARD—LOST, ON LAST WEDNESDAY three weeks, a gold watch with its owner's name inscribed on its inner case. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to No. 133 South Desplaines-st., and no questions asked.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR INGERSOLL'S LIFE OF Horace Greeley, just ready; also, for our other popular subscription books; come and see our new plans and inducements. Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ENterprise and business sagacity are making $10 to $20 a day selling our great household articles. The best chances ever offered those with a small cash capital. Anywhere from $10 to $100 will answer. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S BEAUTIFUL map of the United States and World; can be sold in every house. Also, new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, photographs, etc. Send for new circular, and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PATENTED COMbination inkstand, as every business man wants it, at the office of CLINE & KUHN, 149 Monroe-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SHOW CARDS" in country towns. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIAL—ABOUT 20,000 pressed brick and a fine lot of cut stone, suitable for basement, stone walls, window sills, steps, etc., at auction, Friday, June 13, at 10:30 p. m., on corner Pierson and Pine-sts., north of water-works, North Side; to be sold without reserve. O. LIPPINCOTT.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL, EITHER brick or lumber, in exchange for well-located real estate. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—EMMA KELLEY, THERE IS A LETter from New York, with money in it, for you; come and get it at once. HUNT STREET.

PERSONAL—J. B. MURRAY WILL PLEASE CALL or send his address to 296 Archer-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—BEST LOCATION WEST Side—Shady, free from dust; house large, new, and every summer comfort; best table; an elegant home; choice rooms, en suite or single; a single lady can be accommodated. Terms from $7.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGton—Two elegant and nicely furnished rooms; pleasant, cool, and cosy, with excellent board.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO NICE UNFURnished front rooms, with or without board; no other boarders.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large front room, convenient for two persons; will be let cheap to permanent occupants; also single rooms.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, en suite or single, house first-class, with modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—FURnished and unfurnished front rooms, with closets, on first and second floors. These are unusually pleasant rooms for married couples; terms moderate; one block only from Madison-st.

155 CENTRE-AV.—UNFURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, $15 per week; furnished room for two or four gentlemen for $6 per week. Day-board first-class.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom; centrally located, pleasant location; furnished, with or without board, and at reasonable charges.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE COMfortably furnished front rooms, first floor, to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room for gentleman and wife or 2 gentlemen; first-class board. Modern improvements. Also, barn to rent.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished front and back rooms, single or en suite, with board; to permanent parties price made satisfactory.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; or two small rooms, also furnished; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

343 FULTON-ST.—THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms, with board; all modern improvements; new brick house.

433 LAKE-ST.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT room, at $5 per week; also a few day boarders wanted.

598 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address P 73, Tribune office.

604 ADAMS-ST.—ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park, two elegant front suites, on first and second floors, with board.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN SECURE A NICE LARGE room and good plain board in a private family on the West Side. Address P 80, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—Several nicely furnished rooms with board; also day board at $5 per week.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT room with board for single gentleman; also, large front room for two; in quiet family.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, newly furnished, to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. References required.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent with or without board. Terms moderate.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT AND rear room, furnished, with board, for gents and wives, or two gents. Also day board.

587 WABASH-AV.—BACK PARLOR TO RENT with board; also front room on second floor, vacancy for two young ladies.

763 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without board, suitable for four gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

927 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; terms reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

1015 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE-PLACE)—Large, airy, pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite, for families or single persons; house has all the modern improvements; location the finest in the city; livery and boarding stable in the rear. Can accommodate several day boarders.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1180 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.—Pleasant rooms and board for four gentlemen.

1310 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—Desirable rooms, unfurnished except carpets, with board. Address R 38, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST. (NO boarding house)—Two genteel couple and two young men can have elegant furnished rooms with A 1 board. House has just been furnished. No other boarders; prices moderate. Address R 38, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A PLEASANT room, with board, furnished or unfurnished (not a boarding-house), marble front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Only those need apply who are willing to pay well for first-class accommodations. P 92, Tribune office.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—ELEGANT SITUATION, convenient to the business part of the city, and as a family residence is unequaled. First-class table accommodation. Transient guests $3 per day. Permanent boarders reasonable rates. Situated at corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. RUCKER & HAWLEY, Proprietors. D. Little, Manager.

North Side.

208 SEDWICK-ST.—THE VERY PLACE THIS summer, cool, and pleasant rooms, with good board; $5 a week.

Country.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board, at Englewood; large, shady grounds; private family; 30 trains daily each way. Address P 76, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY, BOARD AND ROOM, IN A private family on the West Side, near the street cars. Address, stating terms and location, R 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, ON NORTH SIDE, convenient to Rush-st. bridge. Address, stating location and terms, P 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for self, wife, and two children. Address P 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD in a pleasant locality where there are few boarders; handsomely furnished front room preferred. Address G. COHEN, Gardner House.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN ON West Side in a house of modern improvements; late dinners. Address J 20, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND FOR FEAR SOME PERSONS MAY FORGET the place to buy or sell horses, buggies, and harness, we will merely mention that it is 261 State-st. Splendid demand for good driving horses and second-hand buggies. Just received, a lofty bay team, 17 hands; 1 pair of blacks extra nice; pair of mules, double extra. Come and see us, and either buy or sell, at the sale-stables of BRADLEY & WILLS.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CARRIAGES, ROCKaways, barouches, slide-seats, phaetons, top and open buggies. 37 and 39 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

CARRIAGES—HAYDE & O'BRIEN HAVE ON hand, and are constantly manufacturing, first-class driving and family buggies; also several second-hand buggies which will be sold cheap for cash. Garden City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st.

FOUR BIG CART-HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, $60, $75, and $90 a piece; one for $25. At 747 West Michigan-st.

FOUR PAIR FINE COACH HORSES AND FOUR pair fine single horses just from the country for sale at ROOT & VAN NORTWICK'S Livery Stable, 43 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SET OF DOUBLE CARriage harness, very cheap. Apply at 303 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY CARRIAGE. Inquire at 103 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, COAN & TenBroeke top buggy, and harness. Rig nearly new. Can be bought very low if taken to-day; also basket phaeton, cheap. At BASSETT'S, 19 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, suitable for a family carriage, at 589 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORKING TEAM OF ROAN horses; also wagon and harness. Inquire at 744 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—A DAPPLED-BAY HORSE, WITH buggy, cheap. W. F. JONES, 20 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER TEAM COMPLETE, CHEAP for cash. Inquire 120 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING-horse. Apply at barn in rear of 714 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OPEN AND TOP buggies, business and Concord wagons, phaetons, &c. Carriages and buggies to let without horses. J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTLE MARE, WELL broke, single or double, and safe for a lady to drive. Can trot better than 3 minutes. At M. C. WILBUR & BRO.'S, 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, and phaetons, at Eastern factory prices. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., near the bridge. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR WANT OF ROOM, I OFFER FOR SALE AT a bargain one light road wagon, two business wagons, one express, and one delivery wagon, all warranted, at 233 Cottage Grove-av.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT STONY Island farm, in Hyde Park; $1 per week. E. G. CLARK.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE-SEATS, TOP and open buggies, etc., in great variety, for sale at low prices. 237 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A stylish buggy, phaeton, which has been but little used. Call at Room 12, 125 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND wagon for light work, cheap for cash. Call at 98 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HORSE, BUGGY, and harness; will trade a good lot. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SOME TEAMS FOR RAILWAY WORK; must be low for cash. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH—A PAIR well-matched horses and family carriage; would buy horses without carriage. Address R 72, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE, NEW, 12in. x18in. Apply Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansah-avs. Apply at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—367 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2-story frame house, containing 12 rooms; hot and cold water, laundry, &c. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., next door to the above.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE—12 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., 11 rooms, newly papered, $60; also 1069 Wabash-av., $60. E. G. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms, water, and gas fixtures; inside blinds. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold baths, northeast cor. Throop and Van Buren sts. Inquire at 150 Throop-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 105 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS IN WEST DIvision, for a term of four years from last May, 1873. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN ON WARREN-av., in perfect order; cheap to a good tenant. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON TWENTY-ninth-st., between Wabash-av and State-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, 16 boarders; furniture for sale. 178 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT 418 WABASH-AV., lot 40x170, good barn, at a moderate rent to responsible parties. No others need apply. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE 728 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln; 7 rooms, bath room, pantry, and closets. Well arranged. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO-STORY FRAME; 10 rooms; good repair; Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. B. WELLS, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, WATER, and barn; ten minutes' walk from Union Park; $25. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE ON WEST WASHINGton-st., near Western-av. D. LEONARD, Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, ATTIC floored, near Van Buren-st. cars; $25 per month. D. LEONARD, Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—3 STORY HOUSE, WARREN-AV.; $35 per month; store, with 8 rooms, Madison-st., $70; 8-room tenement, Madison-st., $35; 6-room tenement, Madison-st., $25; fine large house, Madison-st., $50; 2 tenements on Van Buren-st., $30 each; 2 story house, Adams-st., $40; Kinzie-st. store, $25. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and all modern improvements. Apply at 388 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NICE COTTAGE, double parlors, 6 rooms, good well, cistern, and cellar. Rent cheap. Apply to A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA, 40 minutes' ride, Milwaukee Railroad, house 10 rooms, barn, five acres of garden, fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, etc. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT COMFORT AND ELEgance go and secure a room at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished; (will not be let for housekeeping); also a good barn. Apply at 126 Warren-av.

TO RENT—487 WEST MADISON-ST.—HANDsome front rooms, for gentlemen or families, furnished or not, with or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT EUROpean Hotel, 78 South Halsted-st., opposite Academy Theatre, at $15 and $20 per month, and three rooms at residence 20 South Green-st., at $8 and $10. Inquire at office 78 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, No. 20 Congress-st., one door east of Wabash-av. Apply in fourth story.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICEly furnished for gentlemen; also nice single room. 843 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 150 WEST ADAMS-ST. A NICE BACK parlor on first floor, one room up-stairs, and a very comfortable basement-room—all furnished—with or without board.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class table, at 454 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADIson-st., near Robey-st. Rent low to a good tenant. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—FIVE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, complete for housekeeping, first floor of residence 1446 Prairie-av. Rent till Aug. 15, 1873. L. G. BRAINARD, Room 17, 133 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST FLOOR SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Apply at 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, the lower floor of 317 Fulton-st; 6 rooms, pantry, closets, water; house newly finished; rent, $30. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—NICE PLEASant rooms, with or without board, in a private family. Desirable location. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 178 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICE ROOMS AT 274 MICHIGAN-av; would board one couple.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgly and en suite, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; also, one unfurnished room, with or without board, at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, from $15 to $40; No. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 164 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with closet. 69 Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 334 Wabash-av. Terms very low.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., FOR GENtleman and lady; coffee in the morning for lady. Address R 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS AT 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX PLEASANT ROOMS, pantry and closets, water in kitchen, just calcimined, cheap, to a small family. Apply 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 30 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—296 FULTON-ST., SUITE OF ROOMS ON ground floor, suitable and convenient for housekeeping; to man and wife only.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to gentleman. 330 Wabash-av., near the Post-Office.

TO RENT—281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE of rooms to three or four gentlemen at a reasonable price.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, gas and bath; good location, 188 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets. Also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND TWO lofts, 20x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer Hotel, cheap. Inquire at Room 4, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR corner LaSalle, a few doors from Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE 119 EAST RANdolph-st., near Clark. Desirable location. Also desk room. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONVENIENT to cars, in good location. Address, stating improvements and price, R 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $35. Address R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 rooms, suitable for housekeeping; no children. Address, stating terms, R 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, convenient to street-cars; state location and rent. R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH one or two good show-windows, for a retail business, in a busy part of city. A place with 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping, attached, would be preferable. Address, with full particulars, RETAIL STORE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT board for self and wife. Address, stating terms, R 29, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 71 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 225 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 238 State-st.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired, at the organ factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A PIANO FORTE; will trade a good lot or some purchase money notes. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A BOSTON BOOT and shoe jobbing house, a salesman with an established trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also one for Southern Iowa and Nebraska. Address Box 2,684, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 IN A cigar and sample room. Inquire at 26 North Clark-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A WHOLESALE liquor store; one who understands making Government returns. Address, in own hand-writing, R 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS salesmen at 254 Division-st.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS CLERK; ONE WHO speaks French preferred, at H. ROSENTHAL'S, 121 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE CITY at 422 West Twelfth-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN, CARPENter, wages $5 per day; also 40 or 50 first-class joiners and carpenters to work on National Bank and other buildings, in Marquette, Mich. Steady work and the highest wages paid. Apply to ALFRED GREEN, Architect, &c., Marquette, Mich.

WANTED—A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a furniture factory in Chicago. Must be active, ingenious, capable of estimating correctly, understand machinery, and thoroughly posted in the manufacture of the latest styles of furniture. Good salary paid. Only first-class mechanics need apply. Address R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FINISHERS FOR blacksmith shops, three first-class trimmers on light work; constant employment and good wages to good workmen. HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmer at BROWN & MEYERS' Carriage Shops, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN HOUSE-painters. L. C. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—AT NORTH EVANSTON, CARPENters, masons, and painters; 20 buildings to be erected. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS — A FIRST-class negative retouching artist, lady or gentleman. Address at once, stating terms, &c., Lock-Box 15, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERERS; pay good wages and give steady work. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 292 and 294 State-st.

WANTED—A COAT AND A VEST-MAKER; BEST prices paid. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 Madison-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN CARpenter to put in windows and door-screens; a steady job and big pay. Apply at Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., between 8 and 9 a.m.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESS BOY WHO CAN make his forms ready, at G. W. ZEIGER'S printing office, 55 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN A GORDON PRESS, one who has had experience preferred. A permanent situation. Apply at 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD PATtern makers at JOHN B. GAVIN'S Pattern and Model Works, corner Lake and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK. APply this (Friday) morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER TO take charge of shop; also, one first-class trimmer. MILLAR & PARSONS, 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CALCIMINERS. BRING brushes, ready for work, 9 a. m., at 74 East Twelfth-st. C. J. HEISS.

WANTED — A BLACKSMITH WHO UNDERstands horse-shoeing and wagon repairing at 265 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN BARBERS; GOOD wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at 131 Twenty-second-st., up stairs. CASANO.

WANTED—A PAINTER TO TAKE CHARGE OF work; one that can letter, will find a steady job and good pay. Address P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK, COLORED preferred, at Fire-Proof Dining Room, 148 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN A Smith's patent sticking-machine. One first-class man to run a circular saw. At JOHN McEWEN'S, 343 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER AT 787 Wabash-av.; also a colored boy.

WANTED—BEFORE 10 A. M., A THOROUGH GAS-fitter at M. A. Thayer's Furnace and Range Rooms, 233 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN, 6 MEN FOR LIGHT work in the city, 10 sawmill hands; also 1 man for office work. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, etc., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—225 RAILROADMEN AND 10 FOR station work, dry sand work, 5 saw-mill hands. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN, ALSO SAW-MILL and farm hands. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—100 GOOD RAILROADMEN TO LEAVE to-day for Indiana; also, wood-choppers and saw-mill hands; plenty of station work at big prices. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR THE BALTIMORE railroad; free fare; wages, $1.75; board $3.50; plenty of station work at good prices. ANDERSON & CO., 11 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $58 in one week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE LABORERS AT 212 MONROE-st., at 7 a. m. sharp. SWAN, CLARK & CO.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS, one acquainted with the stationery business; also a solicitor. Apply at 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY (ABOUT 16 years of age), to make himself useful in a commission office. Address, in handwriting of applicant (with reference), R, care of Carrier No. 15.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO ENGAGE permanently in a good established cash business, with $400 capital. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING-ROOM BOY, AT Bayley's Hotel, 635 State-st. One that can come well recommended.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO know that we have the best selling goods in the city, and offer those with small capital the best chance to make money on the smallest capital. We are sole agents for Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene oil. Costs 5 cents; sells for 25 cents. A. RAY, Room 8, 88 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT EVERETT HOUSE RESTAURANT, 218 West Madison-st., two colored boys as waiters. Call to-day.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE; must be an American, intelligent, live at home, and have good recommendations. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week. Goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at 35 Groveland-park, opposite Chicago University. City references required.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply at 388 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A good, strong, neat, competent girl, German or Scandinavian; family small. Inquire at 121 Wahpansah-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR A SMALL FAMILY OF two persons. 1212 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. References required. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of three; good wages. No. 355 North Sedgwick-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 47 Miller-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR A CHILD a year old; must be strong, willing, and well recommended. Apply immediately at 123 Ellis-av., south of Waupansah-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede, at 141 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL, OR woman, to do general housework for a small private family. Apply at 165 Lake-av.

WANTED—COOK IN A FAMILY OF TWO; Swedish or German preferred. Call at 127 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY to help do general housework and take care of children; wages, $2.50. 485 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, to go to Lake Forest for the summer. Call at 187 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook, and well recommended. Apply, immediately, at 123 Ellis-av., south of Wahpansah.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM GIRL, competent to take charge at the Bigelow House, 553 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, to go to Evanston; small family, and good wages. Inquire at 200 LaSalle-st., first floor. H. WHIPPLE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEWING GIRL AT dress-making. Apply at 169 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, NOT IRISH, TO TAKE care of children and make herself useful. Apply at 109 Douglas-place.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 128 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family of four. Call at 546 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron, can find a good home in a small family. 18 Sixteenth-st. None need apply who cannot furnish good city references.

WANTED — TWELVE FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girls in a hotel just opening. Call between 8 and 10 this morning, No. 5 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply for two days at 1120 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE RESTAURANT cook. Apply at once, at 286 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR A good place and liberal wages, at 71 South Sangamon-st., three doors from Madison.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN AND one for second girl in boarding house. Call at 134 and 136 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German, Swede, or Scotch. Apply at 746 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR IRVING PARK. Inquire at 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Also a nurse girl. Inquire for two days at 939 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. First-class treatment. 384 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND WASH; MUST be competent and well recommended. Apply at 569 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WHEELER & WILSON operator, with machine, at HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.'S, 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT AND BUTTON-HOLE maker, at the Oriental Shirt Factory, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESSes this morning at 261 North Clark-st.

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRLS TO LEARN THE dressmaking business. Apply at 214 Park-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONers and two washwomen, at the Hutchinson Laundry, 951 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT, COLLAR, AND vest ironers, Friday morning, at Anderson's Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY 30 YEARS OLD TO GO TO Nebraska as housekeeper for widower in hotel. Apply at 1,000 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AN OLDISH WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper, and to do cutting and sewing on boys' clothes on a Singer machine; wages, $4; place permanent. Address R O, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 9 BRYANT-av., south of Douglas-place, a German or American girl from 12 to 15 years of age to act as nurse-girl.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av.; no fees.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE hotel laundry; another to take charge linen room; also chambermaids and washerwomen. Apply at MRS. BATES' Office, No. 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE COUNTRY, first and second cook, splendid wages; 1 laundry, 1 chamber, 4 dining-room girls in one hotel. 385 Wabash-av. Mrs. BALKAM'S Office.

WANTED—FOR LAKE FOREST AND HIGHLAND Park, first-class pastry cook and laundress, 1 ironer, 3 washers, 3 dishwashers, and vegetable cook, immediately. 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.; no fees.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE PASTRY cook for a restaurant. THOMSON'S, 51 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR CITY AND everywhere in the country to sell two excellent toilet articles and rubber goods for ladies; $25 a week is being made with little effort. Samples free. MRS. J. PALMER, Room 3, 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—AT MODerate salary, as copyist or correspondent clerk, or any respectable indoor employment; will loan employer $100. Address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 28, where good intellectual ability, gentlemanly address, and unimpeachable character will secure him an opportunity of an introduction to the business life of Chicago. Address Box 223, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a grocery store; has had five years' experience, and speaks German, English, and Scandinavian, and can bring good references. Address P 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery store, by a young man (Swede); has some experience in the business; is willing to work for small salary. Address P 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a thoroughly competent man, 4 years' experience. Best of city references. Willing to loan $400 or $500 to his employer on good security. Address P 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is desirous of learning the grocery business. Wages no object. Best of references given. P 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE, grocery, or hardware store, by a young man of steady habits. Address J J C, or call at 264 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CLERK IN A grocery, by a young man of three years' experience; wouldn't mind delivering occasionally. Address P 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTer and grainer in Chicago. Address CANADIAN, Post-office Box 165, Goderich, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF boring, sinking, drifting, the making of self-acting incline planes, or any branch of mining, except surveying, by one who is thoroughly versed; has a good, thorough practical knowledge of ventilation, likewise of carbonic and hydrogen gases; well versed in working veins of coal from 18 inches to 30 feet thick; first-class reference. Address THOS. CHEESMAN, Minonk, Woodford County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or to help, either architects, civil engineers, or surveyors. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Salary expected, moderate. Address J. PRIMEAU, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook in hotel or restaurant; wages not less than $20 per week. Address P 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILler and stone-dresser. Best of references. Address R 65, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; HE is a first-class coachman; she as cook or laundress; best city references. Address R 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER AND SISter, just arrived from Dublin, seek employment of any sort in a hotel; would be found active and intelligent; will give two months for board and lodging. Address ROBERT CAMPBELL, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, to take care of farm or stock; understands the business thoroughly; best references. Address PATRICK FOSTER, 200 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A WHOLEsale store, by a Scandinavian, with good references; would prefer grocery business. Address O T, 75 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (English) desires a permanent situation in any reasonable capacity; good references. S. N., Liverpool House, Sherman-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a small private family; kitchen or second work; can be seen at 241 West Taylor-st., to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL TO DO general housework by a German girl. Apply at 76 East Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A LADY WITH A boy 3½ years old in a small private family. Apply at 259 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, as cook in a private boarding-house, with reference. Please call at 756 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROtestant girls, one as cook, and the other as second or nurse girl; can come well recommended. Call immediately at 84 Newberry-av., near West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and take care of children. Call at No. 198 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good reference. Apply at 273 Burnside-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family. Apply at 65 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY GIRL to do housework in a small private family. Inquire at 436 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL WHO is willing to learn to do general housework in a small private family, or second work. Call for two days 259 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do second work, or general housework in a small family. Please call at 380 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady of refinement as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; no objection to leaving the city; can give the best of references. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or gentleman's family; references exchanged; good wages required. Address R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in hotel or private family, or as companion at home or abroad. Best of references. Address P 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A LADY WITH A little boy as a housekeeper. Apply at 259 Twenty-first-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE RESIDENCE ON PRAIrie-av., for an interest in a livery business. CHAS B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK DRY GOODS, GROceries, etc., in town of 5,000, near city; also fine business block worth $50,000; will take improved farm or city property. SHANNON & TRIPPE, northeast corner Washington and Clark-sts., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM FOR A HOUSE, rented or unrented; will make liberal cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND 3 ACRES OF highly improved ground full of fruit, flowers, and shrubbery. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM—GOOD CITY AND suburban property, rapidly increasing in value; also a good residence in Chicago. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPERTY—A FINE store, well rented; location first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR stock of dry goods. LEONARD & VAN OSNUM, 11 Methodist Church Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL MEDIUM, 405 WEST Madison-st. Seance this evening.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Most Remarkable Game of Billiards Ever Played in the United States.

Brilliant Result of the Fourth Contest Between Ubassy and Bessunger.

The Former Victorious by a Score of 800 to 370.

Large Runs and Unexampled Averages on Both Sides.

The Turf---Base-Ball---Quoiting, Etc., Etc.

The most remarkable game in the annals of American billiards was played at the Amphitheatre last evening, by Ubassy and Bessunger, in the presence of nearly 1,000 people. The synopsis given below conveys but a faint idea of the wonderful skill displayed, not alone by the invincible Frenchman, but by his weaker opponent. In the number of points played, in the number of large runs, and in the averages the game is without a parallel in this country, and in all probability will remain so for many a year to come. The terms of the match were that Ubassy should play 800 points French carom to Bessunger's 500, for a stake of $250 a side and the entire gate receipts. The latter, as it turned out, were far in excess of the stake proper. A 5x10 carom table of the J. M. Brunswick and Balke manufacture, fitted with Collender cushions, was used, and together with the balls afforded every satisfaction to the players. The only thing about the arrangements that could be found fault with was the string, which contained 34 buttons on each side, instead of 100, thus causing considerable trouble in marking the game. In everything else the manager, Mr. John McCullagh, showed foresight and good judgment. The referee was Mr. T. Z. Cowles, editor of the *Western Sporting Gazette*, who performed his duties without partiality. The umpires were Tom Foley for Ubassy, and Mr. Blake for Bessunger.

The players advanced toward the table about 8 o'clock, and banked for the lead and choice of balls. This was closely won by Bessunger. He scored 2, and left the balls in a good position for Ubassy, who started off in good style, playing as if he wanted to make up his odds right away. He made 38, missing on a long follow shot. During the run a claim of no count was made, which was not allowed. In his fourth inning he got the balls together by two or three extremely difficult cushion-shots, and nursed them with great delicacy for 37. Bessunger, meanwhile, had been doing little or nothing, his total score amounting only to 8. He added 7 to it in his fifth inning by good round-the-table play, but was unfortunate enough to make a bad miscue on a draw shot. In the following inning he made a good run of 12. In his seventh inning he made 14, showing remarkable position play, but ending in a comparatively easy draw, all the balls being close to the cushion. Ubassy's play up to the eighth was of an indifferent character. Then he made 12, which, of course, is not a remarkable run for him, but it contained some remarkable shots, which received applause. He missed on a difficult round-the-table shot. Bessunger followed with a miss, and his opponent added 11 to his string. The score then showed 106 for Ubassy, to 44 for Bessunger. In his tenth inning the Frenchman again handled the balls with rare skill and judgment, making the strangest shots for position that could be thought of, and making them successfully. His run closed at 30, the third of that number made by him thus far in the game. In the succeeding inning he played even better than he had hitherto done. Almost every shot brought down thunders of applause. He accumulated 61 in the run, and showed the most remarkable position playing ever witnessed by an American billiard audience. After getting the balls together, but in line on the lower rail, he was forced to attempt a short bank-shot, which was next to an impossibility, and he missed it narrowly. Such playing as he was exhibiting was enough to discourage any man, and Bessunger was seriously affected by it. In six innings his highest run was 5. Ubassy turned his second hundred in the thirteenth inning, his opponent's score then being 53. Bessunger picked up a little in his fifteenth inning with a run of 14, but was still far from playing his regular game. He showed signs of nervousness, not only at the table, but while sitting in his chair. His little run of 14 was offset by Ubassy with one of 45, which was made rapidly, and without any apparent thought or trouble. He missed an easy shot when the balls were in a heap, and left them in the best possible way. Though acknowledged to be a good three-ball nurser, Bessunger only made 10 out of what would ordinarily yield him 20 or 30. He did much better in the following inning, making a pretty run of 21, which showed many fine shots, but was sadly deficient in judgment. The Frenchman was inexorable, however. He wanted the audience to know that a little run of 20 had no terrors for him, so he put in one of 44, missing again on a very easy cushion shot. Bessunger followed with 7, turning his first hundred, the score then standing 105 to 313. In the eighteenth and nineteenth innings Ubassy made 19 and 38, playing as if for mere amusement, and seeming to be unconscious of the fact that an immense number of people were watching his every move. The twentieth and twenty-first innings were indifferently played on both sides. In the twenty-second, Ubassy added 42 to his score. The run was made faultlessly, as were all the others, and that is about all that can be said of it. A description of his play, or rather an attempt at describing it, would not give an adequate idea of the marvellous precision which he displayed in executing shots of all kinds. With one or two exceptions, his misses were of easy shots. In the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh innings he made 12 and 20. All this time Bessunger was playing not only in bad luck, but without judgment or confidence in his power. The only favorable thing that can be said of him is that he was contending against terrible odds and a terrible player—one who never lets up. In his twenty-fifth inning he began to play much better, making a fine run of 22, and following it in the succeeding innings with 15, 10, and 9, all of which were well made. Ubassy was doing nothing at all at this stage of the game, several misses and a few insignificant runs being the only results of his play. Bessunger took heart at this carelessness on the part of his opponent, and played magnificently, as was shown in runs of 22 and 18 in the thirty-second and thirty-third innings. At the close of the latter his score stood at 219 to 472, putting him ahead, with his odds counted in. His friends manifested considerable enthusiasm at this favorable change in the strings, but they prudently kept their money where there was an excellent chance of its doing the most good in the long run. In the thirty-fourth inning Ubassy made another capital run of 34, which closed in a long, single cushion hand. Nothing disconcerted, Bessunger followed him up with a rattling run of 53, his highest so far in the game. It was made with a skill and judgment that his play in the early part did not foreshadow. Ubassy followed with 4, and Bessunger again with 10. Two ciphers on both sides, and then the Frenchman made 11, freezing when he had the balls together. He was extremely unfortunate in this respect all through the game, while Bessunger, on the other hand, was remarkably lucky. The latter resumed his rapid gait in the thirty-ninth inning, playing much better than Ubassy had been for some time. He rolled up 54, his largest run so far by one point, and was loudly and deservedly applauded for many brilliant position shots. With the balls well together near the corner of the side and head rails, he attempted a masse, but overdid it, and left them well for his opponent. Though over 100 behind, Ubassy's imperturbable countenance showed no signs of nervousness or even anxiety. He made 50 just as if he were playing a practice game in a private hall, and followed it with 7. Bessunger missing a difficult cushion shot. Three and a miss by Bessunger, and then Ubassy went in to close up a pretty large gap. He came very near doing it in a splendid run of 41, which he wound up with a miss of an easy side-draw. The balls were left well for Bessunger, both for an easy shot and after-position, but he made a dead miss. Ubassy then went ahead, odds included, in a run of 33, making the game stand 655 to 339. Bessunger improved the look of his string a little in the following inning with 29, closing by making a masse and then missing one. In a few well-conceived and well-executed position-shots, Ubassy marshaled the balls on the side-rail and gave the audience a specimen of his rare power as a nurser. After making 30 or 40 on one side, he ran the balls to the other, and accumulated a score or so more. Then he got them on the head rail, and continued on to 100. When this number was reached, the applause was tremendous and long-continued. The remarkable run ended at 116, placing the game at 771 to 368. While it was being made, the most marvelous position-shots followed each other with startling rapidity. Bessunger made 2 as an expiring effort, and then Ubassy put an end to further disputes in the forty-fifth inning by running out the game with 29.

The following score will be found to contain more double-figure runs than any pair of American eyes ever saw before:

BESSUNGER. Inning.	Count.	Total.	UBASSY. Inning.	Count.	Total.
1	2	2	1	38	38
2	1	3	2	0	38
3	4	7	3	1	39
4	1	8	4	37	76
5	7	15	5	5	81
6	12	27	6	2	83
7	0	27	7	0	83
8	14	41	8	12	95
9	0	41	9	11	106
10	3	44	10	30	136
11	1	45	11	61	197
12	5	50	12	1	198
13	3	53	13	2	200
14	0	53	14	12	212
15	14	67	15	45	257
16	10	77	16	12	269
17	21	98	17	44	313
18	7	105	18	19	332
19	6	111	19	38	370
20	1	112	20	1	371
21	1	113	21	0	371
22	1	114	22	42	413
23	6	120	23	0	413
24	1	121	24	5	418
25	0	121	25	12	430
26	1	122	26	1	431
27	1	123	27	20	451
28	22	145	28	17	468
29	15	160	29	0	468
30	10	170	30	0	468
31	9	179	31	2	470
32	22	201	32	2	472
33	18	219	33	0	472
34	1	220	34	34	506
35	53	273	35	4	510
36	10	283	36	0	510
37	0	283	37	0	510
38	0	283	38	11	521
39	54	337	39	50	571
40	0	337	40	7	578
41	2	339	41	3	581
42	0	339	42	41	622
43	0	339	43	33	655
44	29	368	44	116	771
45	2	370	45	29	800

Total score—Bessunger, 370; with odds of 300, 670; Ubassy, 800.

Averages—Bessunger, 8 10-45; Ubassy, 17 35-45.

Largest runs—Bessunger, 53, 54; Ubassy, 61, 116.

Time of game—Three hours and a quarter.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., June 12.—The second day of the Central Illinois Blood Horse Association meeting was well attended, and the races passed off quite satisfactorily. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds, for a purse of $175, and was won by Cloyd's Billy Buck, beating Wrall, Top-Sawyer, and Minnie in 1:23½.

The second race, dash of one mile, free to all, for a purse of $100, was won by F. Lloyd's chestnut filly, beating Melrose, Nick Baker, Lanagan, and First National in 1:44½.

The third race, mile heats, best three in five, free to all, for a purse of $200, was won by Bart Leonard, beating Hunky Dora, Roxy, and Allatara in three straight heats. Time—1:48, 1:49½, 1:48½. The racing will continue on Friday and Saturday, with large entries for all races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 12.—The attendance at the second day's race of the Zanesville Driving Park to-day was much larger than yesterday, and the sport was unusually fine. The first race was a running one for a purse of $500, and resulted as follows:

Hartford	1	1
Mollie Cad	3	3
Latitude	2	2

Time—1:41½; 1:49½.

The second race was a trot for a purse of $500, resulting as follows:

Capt. Jack	2	2	3
Paragon	4	4	4
Billy	3	3	2
Magna	1	1	1

Time—2:43¼; 2:47; 2:40¾.

To-morrow, the last day, the racing will be unusually fine. Several noted horses are entered for the running race—purse, $600.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 12.—The races to-day were by far the best contested and most exciting of any that have taken place thus far. The attendance was about 3,500. A large number of ladies were present, the smaller grand stand devoted to their use being filled. A slight slowness was manifest on the track on account of the dust. The track, however, was very good, notwithstanding the best horses kept their record as low as possible. Bill McLaughlin, Ed Brown, and John Roach challenged the admiration of all by their excellent driving. The first race was for a purse of $1,500, open to horses that never trotted better than 2:44; $750 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third, and $100 to fourth. The first money was awarded to Joe Odell, the second to Ada F., the third to James Hand, and the fourth to Albert. Pilot was distanced in the first heat, and Lady Ida in the second.

The second and third races were trotted alternately, four heats being made in each. Owing to the lateness of the hour these two races were postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The second race is for a purse of $600, open to all horses owned in Kent County that had never beaten three minutes. Kate Messenger has two heats; time, 2:49¼, 2:51; and Valley City Maid two; time, 2:56 and 2:51. In the third race, for a purse of $175, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34, Young Princeton had two heats; time, 2:38, 2:37¼; Kittie G., one heat; time, 2:40¾; Kate Hazard, one heat; time, 2:43¼. The first heat was given to Ada F.; time, 2:39¼; the last three to Wells; time, 2:34½, 2:39, 2:41.

The first trot to-morrow will be for a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:40. Six entries.

Second purse, $300 for horses four years old and under, owned in this county. Three entries.

Third purse, $2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21. Among the entries are Pilot Temple, Fred. Hooper, Flora Bell, and other noted horses.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 12.—The Hoosiers were out to-day 5,000 strong on the grounds to see the 2:50 trot. It was lively. Kate Bennett was the winner in 2:39½, 2:33¼, and 2:29¼. Harry Todd was second, Materie Maid third, and Fashion fourth.

In the pacing race, Copper-Bottom was first, Hoosier Tom second, Billy Hopper third, and Red Tiger distanced. Nary jolt or jar in the management.

BUFFALO, May 12.—The pacing match over the Buffalo Driving Park course this afternoon, between the Canadian horses Caledonia Chief and Little Angus, for a purse of $3,000 in gold, was won by Caledonia Chief. Time: 2:34½; 2:38½; 2:41¼.

LONDON, June 12.—The race for the gold cup took place to-day on Ascot Heath, and was won by Cremorne, Flageolet second, and Revigny third.

The betting just before the start was even on Cremorne against the field, five to one against Flageolet, and five to one against Revigny. Seven ran.

YACHTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Union Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, just escaped being a failure to-day on account of a lack of wind. The starters were schooners Madeline, Magic, Fleur de Lis; first-class sloops, Meta, Commodore, Vision, Addie, Kate, Undine, Ariadne, West Wind, T. B. Asten; second-class sloops, Dudley, Qui Vive, Seagrave, Mary, Albert, Genia, Emma, T., Ada, Sophia, Mariguita, Joe Jefferson, Emily, Twilight; third-class sloops, Wm. T. Lee, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, Aquatar, Bismarck.

The first gun, to prepare, was fired at 11:14; the second gun, for schooners and first-class sloops, at 11:16; the third gun, for second-class sloops, at 11:18, and the fourth gun, for third-class sloops, at 11:19. The wind was light from the north-east, favoring the small vessels, but hardly of any use to the large ones. Madeline was the last to get off. The wind soon hauled around to the north, and the yachts went well enough until they reached the South Spit, which they passed in the following order: Vision, 12 h. 48 min. 5 sec.; Undine, 12 h. 51 min. 45 sec.; Meta, 12 h. 54 min.; Commodore, 12 h. 54 min. 30 sec.; Sophia, 12 h. 55 min. 15 sec.; Ariadne, 12 h. 57 min. 53 sec.; Madeline, 1 h. 1 min. 20 sec.; West Wind, 1 h. 1 min. 52 sec.; Kate, 1 h. 2 min. 40 sec.; Asten, 1 h. 2 min. 50 sec.; Brooklyn, 1 h. 4 min. 50 sec.; Qui Vive, 1 h. 5 min. 10 sec.; Addie, 1 h. 5 min. 43 sec.; Leagrave, 1 h. 5 min. 55 sec.; Bismarck, 1 h. 6 min.; Magic, 1 h. 7 min. 45 sec.; Elizabeth, 1 h., 8; min., 45 sec.; Joe Jefferson, 1 h., 8 min., 55 sec.; Emily, 1 h., 9 min., 20 sec.; Wm. T. Lee, 1 h., 9 min., 23 sec.; Twilight, 1 h., 9 min., 35 sec.; Dudley, 1 h. 11 min.; Mary, 1 h., 13 min., 30 sec.; Emma T., 1 h., 15 min., 10 sec.; Ada, 1 h., 15 min., 30 sec.

The wind now hauled around to the east and dropped almost dead. The yachts made slow progress to the Gedney Channel buoy, where they lay for a long time becalmed. The Qui Vive became disgusted and anchored. At 2:50 a little breeze sprang up. The Qui Vive hauled up her anchor, and the yachts managed to round the buoy at long intervals. Then occurred a tedious backing and filling until the wind again died out, and the yachts drifted slowly homeward with the tide. A good breeze could be seen along the Coney Island shore, but the large boats found it impossible to reach it. Some of the smaller yachts crept into it and bowled merrily homeward. These passed the home-stake boat as follows: Lee, 4 h. 22 min. 30 sec; Brooklyn, 4 h. 30 min. 30 sec; Bismarck, 4 h. 39 min. 40 sec.

The large yachts did not get in till long afterward. They were timed as follows: Sophia, 6 h. 42 min. 25 sec. Seagrave, 6 h. 47 min. 5 sec. Qui Vive, 6 h. 56 min. 30 sec.; Joe Jefferson, 7 h. 0 min. 10 sec.; Ada, 7 h. 28 min.; Dudley, 7 h. 42 min. 20 sec.; Vision, 7 h. 48 min. 25 sec.; Undine, 8 h. 0 min. 57 sec.; Madeline, 8 h. 38 min.

The Madeline won the flag-officer's prize and club prize for schooners. The Vision won the flag and club prizes, and the Undine the Union prize for first-class sloops. The Sophia won the flag and club prizes, and the Seagrave the Union prize for second-class sloops, and the Wm. T. Lee won the flag-officers' and club prizes, and the Brooklyn the Union prize of third-class sloops.

QUOITING--LACROSSE.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 12.—The annual meeting of the United States National Curling Club was held here yesterday, but previous thereto a quoiting match for the "Bell Champion Quoit" took place, and after a well-contested match was won by W. McCowan, of Scarborough, Canada, by a score of 21. Among the matches arranged for the next season is the "Orchard Lake, Michigan, v. Chicago. In the evening a banquet was given in honor of the occasion.

This afternoon the international quoit match came off, fourteen each from the United States and Canada, and continued two hours, the score being Canada, 682, and the United States 347. Simon Kennedy, of Scarborough, Canada, made the highest score of any single player.

A Lacrosse match of nine each side occupied a portion of the afternoon, and was won by Canada in three straight games.

The delegates are the recipients of a moonlight excursion to-night.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 12.—Some very fine shooting was done here to-day at the pigeon matches, and the natives were astonished at the skill of Capt. Bogardus, Abe Kleinman, Stagg, and Thomas, and one or two of our own marksmen. The matches will continue until to-morrow evening.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Base ball—Boston, 11; Resolutes, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Base ball. Philadelphia, 10; Mutuals, 8.

RELIGIOUS.

Iowa Sabbath-School Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, June 12.—The Sunday-School Convention here increases in numbers and in interest. In the afternoon of yesterday H. C. Sigler, Secretary, presented his annual report, showing the disbursements for the year, $700.83. An animated discussion on the question of changing the name "Sunday-School" to "Bible School" occupied the Convention for two hours. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report against the change. The report on the *Helper*, State organ, shows an outlay of $2,600 above the receipts, and unless individuals will undertake its publication the *Helper* will be declared not an organ. A stirring and thoroughly practical speech on "The Superintendent" was made by the Rev. H. C. Trumbull. Dr. Hutchins spoke effectively on "The Teacher," and was followed by Mr. Hartley.

In the evening the hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were not able to find even standing-room. The Convention raised $1,085 for current expenses. Some one in the audience sent up a ring pinned to a slip of paper, on which was written: "To me this is worth ten times its weight in gold. It is my alabaster box." The ring was sold for $25. This morning E. P. Porter, of Chicago, exhibited his large Sunday-school map of Illinois, and photograph of the same. He interested the Convention by giving the best methods of collecting statistics and organizing districts for work.

A children's meeting is now in session, which is largely attended. Officers for the ensuing year: E. C. Chapin, President; N. B. Moore and H. S. Cook, Vice-Presidents; R. H. Gillmore, Treasurer; J. H. Dumont, Secretary. The Convention has been the largest and most successful ever held in the State. The next meeting will be at Dubuque.

Ohio Congregational Conference.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—The third day of the Congregational Conference opened this morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. A. Hastings Ross presided. The Rev. Dr. Wolcott presented a paper on Church policy, which was referred to the Committee on Manual. It was resolved that a delegation, to be appointed by the Moderator, to be instructed to appear before the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. The Rev. S. H. Lee, of Cleveland, was appointed General Secretary. The District Commissioners were then appointed. It was resolved that $10,000 should be raised for the Ohio Home Missionary Society the coming year. In accordance to a previous motion, the Conference now gave place to the Ohio Home Missionary Society.

The Board of Directors recommend that $10,000 be raised for the year to come.

At the afternoon session, a motion looking to the calling of an Ecumenical Council was referred to the Committee on Manual. Among other things, the word Ecumenical was objected to. The next annual conference will meet in the Seventh Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati. The Conference this evening discussed the question, "What claim has the cause of Christ upon the property of professing Christians?" It was commended that there be raised before January, 1874, the sum of $50,000 for various purposes.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

The State Association Convention at Quincy—The Salary Grab Denounced—Increased Transportation Facilities Demanded.

QUINCY, Ill., June 12.—The Illinois Press Association at its meeting to-day elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, E. D. Buck, Charleston *Courier*; Vice-Presidents, S. J. Bradbury, Waukegan *Patriot*; E. H. N. Patterson, Oquawka *Spectator*, Chas. P. Richards, Duquon *Tribune*; Recording Secretary, Cadet Taylor, Winona *Index*; Assistant Secretary, A. Holt, Kankakee *Gazette*; Corresponding Secretary, C. N. Whitney, Princeton *Herald*; Treasurer, J. W. Clinton, Polo *Press*; Executive Committee, E. L. Merrill, Springfield *Register*, Jas. Stoaff, Paris *Gazette*, J. D. Moudy, Richview *Democrat*.

A long series of resolutions were adopted including the following:

Resolved, That the press should advocate right regardless of consequences; speak the truth on all subjects, plainly, fearlessly, heroically. It should be a light in dark places, a scourge to the wrong and a tireless champion of the right.

Resolved, That capital without labor is valueless, and labor without capital comparatively useless. Both, under the restraints of law and guided by knowledge and education, are the greatest blessings vouchsafed to man in this world of labor and rewards.

Resolved, That the question of transportation is one of the most vital of the age, and should have the careful study of the wisest of our thinkers; that to meet the increasing demand upon the carrier arising out of the wonderful development of our agricultural resources, all of our water advantages, both rivers and canals, must be utilized to their highest capacity, and our railroad facilities largely increased; and that the question of supply and demand regulate prices, other things being equal.

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly be requested to pass a law defining and limiting the power of the Courts of this State to punish for contempt of Court.

Also, resolutions favoring temperance, the public schools, and the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and condemning the salary-grab and the new Postal law; and a series of resolutions highly eulogistic of the unexampled hospitalities of the citizens of Quincy, their reception and entertainment of the members of the Association. They leave by steamboat in the morning for the West.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., June 12.—The passenger train on the Iron Railroad, which should leave here at 1 p. m., was twenty minutes behind time. As it passed a curve it checked for cattle and broke a coupling. The coal train came up behind, and although every effort was made to prevent it, the locomotive of the coal train ran into the rear passenger car, forcing it into the second car. The passengers, seeing the train coming, endeavored to escape, and in so doing, Mattie Bolles, of Lawrence Furnace, was severely injured. Her thighs and hips were dislocated, and her bowels are injured. She was forced into the rear of the car. Jacob Mowbry was badly hurt, one leg being dislocated in two places. Mike Fral was slightly injured. There were but three passengers in the rear car, which was wrecked.

AURORA, Ill., June 12.—Frank Hamilton, of Aurora, an employe on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, was thrown beneath the cars at Lee Station yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and instantly killed, in consequence of the breaking of a coupling, causing the train to separate as he was stepping from the top of one car to another. The deceased leaves a wife and one child in Aurora.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—Jack Tracy, one of the oldest and best engineers on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, was knocked down and crushed to death by a pony engine, while walking beside the track in this city. His remains will be taken to Lafayette for burial.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12.—A collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad this morning, which, although of a serious character, did not result in a serious injury to any passengers. As the Pittsburgh express was nearing Wall's Station at the usual rate of speed, a coal train from the Oak Hill mines ran across the track. The engineer of the express train applied the patent brakes, but the distance was so short that the train could not be checked. The engine plowed through the obstructing train, scattering the coal cars, and piling them up on both sides of the road. The engine attached to the coal train was thrown from the track, and rolled over the embankment into Turtle Creek. The engineer and fireman escaped with slight bruises. The express engine was disabled, but no further damage was done to the train.

NEW YORK.

Counterfeit Postal Currency—The Goodrich Case—Operatic Lawsuit—The Walworth Parricide—Departure of a Vienna Commissioner—Edwin Booth—Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Counterfeits of the ten-cent denomination of currency were discovered in circulation yesterday. The counterfeit is unusually well engraved and printed.

William W. Goodrich has requested Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, to conclude his investigation of the case of his murdered brother, Charles Goodrich, before June 28, as he will sail for Europe on that date.

Suit has been brought by Henry C. Jarrett, the operatic agent of Pauline Lucca, to recover $1,700 for services rendered as agent to Clara Louise Kellogg. Jarrett claims that he negotiated her contracts with Maretzek and others, and is entitled to the payment in such cases allowed. On the other hand, it is denied that he acted as such agent or manager, Miss Kellogg making her own contracts with Maretzek, and received no managerial aid whatever from Jarrett during the operatic season, for the reason that he acted solely in the interest of Lucca.

The trial of Frank H. Walworth, for the murder of his father, is set down for Monday, the 23d inst.

Charles H. Adams, recently appointed one of the new Board of Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, sailed for his post yesterday. He expresses the opinion that none of the suspended Commissioners will be restored, as, having been suspected for wrong-dealing, it would not do to reinstate them.

With the close of the present week Edwin Booth terminates his career as a theatrical manager, and will confine himself in future to the duties of an actor.

Susan O'Neill was fatally injured this morning by falling from the fourth floor at No. 423 East Eighteenth street. Her husband has been arrested on suspicion of throwing her from a window.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Smalley, in the case of the United States against the City of New York, to recover $2,000 for property of the former destroyed in the draft riots of 1863, a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,500 was rendered.

The bankrupt Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of this city declared a dividend of 56 per cent on adjusted claims, the creditors to have until Nov. 17 to present their claims.

There has been a gradual advance in spot and future delivery of cotton for the past few days, with rumors of a corner. Crenshaw & Co., brokers, of Pearl street, this afternoon notified the Cotton Exchange of their inability to meet their contracts. Several other failures on "bear" side are rumored. The Cotton Exchange voted to adjourn from July 4 to 7.

The matinee, to-day, at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Foundling Asylum, was an immense success. Sothern, Fechter, Agnes Ethel, and every prominent actor and actress in New York appeared. The boxes sold at astonishing prices, the highest being $800, paid by Albert Weber, the well-known pianist. The proceeds of the performance were over $10,000.

The Shamokin Coal-Mine Horror.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 12.—The body of Conrad Drumheiser was found early this morning, horribly burnt and mangled. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:

Conrad Drumheiser, inside boss, came to his death by the explosion of fire-damp, caused by the said Conrad Drumheiser, inside boss, having entered a portion of the old work with a naked lamp, causing an explosion.

The jury unanimously acquit the Superintendent.

A Murder Trial in New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—The trial of Van Winkle Bogert for murder, by poison, of Ransom F. Burroughs, in December, 1871, was taken up this morning. A jury was obtained in one hour. The Court overruled challenges based on the plea that a juror had read the evidence and formed an opinion, unless counsel could prove that the juror could not give an impartial verdict according to the evidence.

Pauline Lucca Divorced.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Pauline Lucca's counsel returned from Berlin, a few days since, with an armful of affidavits sustaining the charge against her husband, Baron von Rhade, of having committed adultery with an actress named Mlle Grossi. These having been presented to Judge Fancher, his Honor has granted a decree of absolute divorce to the fair applicant.

The Maryland Editors.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Between thirty and forty members of the Association of Maryland Editors left here this afternoon for Richmond, Va., on their annual excursion. Before returning they will visit Cincinnati, Louisville, the Mammoth Cave, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. Hanlan has been arrested at Hastings, Mich., for adultery. Mr. Armstrong brings the complaint.

Samuel and Albert Hickman, convicted burglars, escaped from the County Jail at Norriston, Pa., on Wednesday night.

Two men named Kellum and Ereland, broke jail at Nebraska City yesterday morning. The former was waiting his trial for forgery, and the latter for stealing.

There is a wrangle in San Francisco over the 4th of July celebration. Two Committees, one of 200 and the other of 300, are making independent preparations.

Mrs. Brinkerhoff, the Woman's Rights lecturer, has left Battle Creek, Mich., with her affinity, Mr. Squires. Mrs. Squires and Mr. Brinkerhoff, it is said, are satisfied with the departure of their respective spouses.

Atwood A. Morley, of Yorktown, Ill., was found dead yesterday six miles from Nashville, Tenn., near Cumberland River. He had visited that section on a fishing excursion, and died of morphine administered by himself.

Owing to the fact that neither the Union Market House or any other suitable place can be obtained for the purpose, the St. Louis Exposition Assembly have decided not to hold an industrial exposition this year.

Two of the convicts, Costa and Hatfield, who overpowered the guard and escaped from the Iowa State quarries near Anamosa, a week ago, have been recaptured at Denison, Iowa, and returned to Warden Heisey at the Anamosa Penitentiary.

Norman Whitney, of New Orleans, after a preliminary examination, was sent to the parish prison without bail, charged with setting fire to his furniture store in Bienville street, on May 10. The evidence against him is very strong.

A negro named Carrall has been arrested in St. Louis, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, for the murder of Solomon Barnes, who was found dead on the Chicago and Alton Railroad track, near Brooklyn, Ill., on Monday night.

The Turner murder trial at Kansas City is progressing slowly. Most of yesterday was spent in arguments on the admissibility of evidence concerning threats by Graves against Turner, the object of which is to prove that Turner was justified in committing suicide.

Yesterday afternoon, at Jamestown, Wis., a fearful and probably fatal accident occurred to Peter Gribbell, a German, who, with a militia company, was going through drill-exercises. When commanded to order arms, the gun fell to the ground and was discharged, the contents lodging in his face, literally tearing one eye out, and otherwise shockingly disfiguring him.

Reports from counties along the Cedar River, Iowa, say that wheat and oats are looking better than usual at this time of year. Corn is coming forward remarkably well, and looks very promising. Fully one-fourth of last year's wheat crop yet remains in the stack, owing to the epizootic and deep winter snows, and the continued spring rains preventing its being threshed.

A Newburg, N. Y., telegram says: The testimony having been finished, Judge Fancher to-day heard the arguments in the long pending habeas corpus and certiorari proceeding for the discharge of Alfred E. Langrave, who last summer absconded to France, defrauding his creditors out of $200,000, and who was arrested there and surrendered by the French Government.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at the Northwestern College.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 12.—The commencement exercises of the Northwestern College at Naperville closed last evening, a goodly number of the people of Naperville being in attendance, besides large delegations from abroad. The Cliosophic Society exercises last night at the College chapel were especially interesting, an attractive feature of the occasion being a public discussion on novel-reading by two ladies and two gentlemen. Five students from this College received their diplomas as graduates at this term. Of these, Duncan McGregor, of Pontiac, Mich., and John W. Ferner, of Washington, Ill., graduated from the collegiate course. Miss Mary Hannah, of Hinsdale, G. Fuchs, of Gardner, Ill., and G. Frey, of Alonquin, Ill., were graduates from the German Department. The vacation of the school will extend till Aug. 28.

Other Commencements.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The commencement at Glendale Female College took place to-day. There were twelve graduates.

The Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., to-day graduated twenty-eight young men.

The Hocker Female Institute in the same place graduated seven young ladies.

The exercises of the graduating class of the Miami University took place at Oxford to-day. The Trustees have had several protracted meetings in which the policy of suspending the operations of the Miami University for a term of years was discussed. The proposition was much opposed, and the Trustees adjourned to July 1, without taking definite action. President H. D. Hepburn and J. Coleman, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature have resigned.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The commencement of the Wesleyan Female College took place in this city to-day, eighteen young ladies graduated, also the commencement of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies Institute, ten young ladies graduating.

Michigan State Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 12.—Dr. Jenks, of this city, was to-day elected President of the State Medical Society, now in session at Saginaw; Vice-Presidents, E. H. Christian, Dr. Landen, L. S. Stevens, F. A. Rutherford; Recording Secretary, George E. Ranney; Corresponding Secretary, Moses Foster; Treasurer, Gordon C. Hitchcock. The next Convention will be held at Coldwater on the first Wednesday in May.

Another Defaulter.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Wm. A. Stumpe, Cashier of the Market Street Savings Bank, of this city, has disappeared mysteriously. An examination of his accounts reveals a deficit of some $2,000 on an overdrawn account of Macelot, Thompson & Co. for $7,500, which is chargeable to Stumpe. It has also been ascertained that Stumpe borrowed $2,500 of J. P. Kreger, Jr., Cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank.

The Result of the Code.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—The seconds in the recent fatal duel between Mordecai and McCarty having been refused bail by the Police Justice during the convalescence of McCarty, the surviving principal, made an effort to-day to procure a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Grigon, to whom the application was made, refused to grant it.

Matrimonial.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—James W. Knowlton, the Washington correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was married to-day to Mary A. Riddle, the daughter of Judge Riddle, formerly of Ohio.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, June 12.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, has arrived.

MARRIAGES.

THOMASSON—NORTON—In Louisville, Ky., on the 10th inst., by the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, Bishop of Kentucky, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Perkins, at the residence of William A. Meriwether, Esq., Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, and Miss Nina Norton, of the former place. No cards.

STOVER—GARLAND—On June 11, at the Ada Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Thomas R. Strobridge, Miss Addie Garland and Mr. Joseph Stover, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

FULLER—At 6 a. m., June 11, Maggie McKichan, wife of William H. Fuller, aged 28 years, 11 months, and 14 days.

Funeral on Friday, 13th, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her father, 543 Michigan-av.

LONG—June 12, 1873, Van Hollis Long, infant son of Eugene C. and H. B. Long, aged 4 months and 22 days. Funeral at the residence of the parents, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Friday, 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—AT 73 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl to do general housework.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, $3,000 FOR 5 years; $1,500 and $3,500 for six months. Short time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $30,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 173 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPwards on South Side property; can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE, in sums of $2,000 and upwards; can close without delay. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 44 and 45 Bryan Block.

WE HAVE $25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED business property in the city. We have also sums of $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $1,000, and can close desirable loans at once. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$15,000 AT 9 PER CENT ON CITY PROPERty. $1,000 at 10 per cent. Small sum short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONY—ALL WHO WISH CAN GO WEST AT small expense with the A. & N. Colony; 160 acres choice land, two town lots, and other advantages secured. Investigate. Address Room 3, 169 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 354 State-st.

IF A LADY WITH $1,500 DESIRES TO MAKE money, and a reputation as an actress, with an experienced manager, let her address P 78, Tribune office. N. B.—Security and best of references given. All communications strictly confidential.

STONER'S INVENTORS BUREAU, 125 CLARK-ST., Rooms 73 to 76 and 82 to 86. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitor Attorneys, do all kinds of patent business. A manufacturing business for sale or exchange.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL PRESCRIPTION drug store, in good locality, by a physician of age and experience. Address J 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-DESK, SECOND-HAND. Address, stating price, R 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO FORT KEARNEY AND return will be sold at a discount. LYON & KING, 180 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THE FIXtures of a large boarding-house, also 16 baths, including a new brick wagon. The same will be sold with- ... Friday, June 13, 104 North Desplaines-st. H. KARSTAM.

FOR SALE—ONE TICKET TO ST. LOUIS, AT A discount. Apply at store 333 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS' TOOLS AND ICE BOX. Address R 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASE ON STATE-ST., near Randolph, 24x141 feet; a most extraordinary lease; price, $6,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER, DESK, AND RAILing, walnut; cheap. Apply to MURRAY, carpenter, 180 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME BARN 18X18, TWO STORIES high, for $25; also 50 feet of square picket fence for $8. Call at 68 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—WIRE CLOTH, AT RETAIL AND wholesale. Wire screens put in. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DOG—A LARGE, BLACK, FULL-BRED, Newfoundland dog, 2 feet 5 inches tall, and 4 feet 9 inches long, for $30, by J. W. ARCTANDER, 75 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BREECHLOADER, central fire, side snap-action, laminated steel, in handsome black leather case, with loaders, recappers, shell-cutters, cleaners, and all equipments complete, for $80. Address BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 135 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE SECOND SALE OF Mr. Gale's Rare Collection OF OIL PAINTINGS At 953 WABASH-AV.,

Will be resumed at 8 o'clock this evening.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, AT AUCTION, SITUATED ON Michigan-av., Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

We will sell, without reserve, at Auction, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, a valuable piece of BUSINESS PROPERTY, being 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., about 50 feet north of Monroe-st.

Terms easy, which will be made known at time of sale. Sale absolute.

By order of ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises, EIGHTY LOTS Adapted for Residence and Business, FRONTING ON State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 3 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot on Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.

A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale OF BOULEVARD PROPERTY. PEREMPTORY SALE OF TEN ACRES, To be Sold in Lots, AT AUCTION, On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.

This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plat call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Rigdon, 143 Monroe-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL. AUCTION SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE At 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., June 16, 1873,

At No. 25 West Madison-st. (Galt House Block), $50,000 Stock, without reserve.

E. A. JESSELL, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers.

Never trust the knife. We use the only safe and sure remedies. Reference to hundreds of cures.

DRS. E. G. & G. E. DALTON, No. 770 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, LARGE ASSORTMENT Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, June 13, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Peremptory Sale OF CONDEMNED HOUSES AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, June 14, At 10 o'clock, on the Premises.

The houses on block bounded by Desplaines, Carroll, and Wayman-sts.; also near Kinzie-st., west of Halsted; also Lawrence-place, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts.; also corner Wood and Kinzie-sts. The buildings must be removed immediately after the sale, as the property is to be used for railroad purposes. Sale to commence on Desplaines-st. Terms of sale, CASH. A deposit will be required of each purchaser.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

241 WEST TYLER-ST., Between Morgan and Aberdeen. Genteel Household Furniture AT AUCTION, On Saturday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock,

On the premises, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY. AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,500,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

THE ABOVE Peremptory AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, BY AUCTION, Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WEST SIDE. Regular Saturday Sale

Household Furniture, new and worn Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Parlor and Chamber sets, Ale, Groceries, Scales, etc., etc., on

Saturday, June 14, at 9:30 A. M. At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER LOTS, Business and Residence Property, Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m.,

On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st. AT AUCTION.

Another large sale of those fine goods, at low prices preparatory to removal.

Household Furniture of every description.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 5 Crates of Decorated Ware, 2 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses,

On Saturday, June 14, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 69 South Canal-st.

On Friday Morning, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 104 North Desplaines-st., WE WILL SELL The Contents of a Large Boarding House

Of 25 Rooms, consisting of Elegant and Ordinary Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Sale is peremptory and continued during the day until all is sold. This sale is worthy the attention of buyers.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday June 14,

Commencing at 9:30 a. m. sharp, at our salesrooms, 69 South Canal-st., we will sell at public auction a general assortment of Household Furniture, including elegant Parlor Sets, Whatnots, Carpets, Baby Carriages, and 18 chests of Japan Tea (splendid quality); 20 cases of imported Chromos, and an extensive line of Queensware and Yellowware in open lots. (Attention of dealers to this line is especially invited.) One Square 7-octave Piano, by Higgins, and one Open Top Buggy, will be sold without reserve, including elegant Cottage furniture, which must be sold to pay advances.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 69 South Canal-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

We will sell the entire contents of No. 225 North Wells-st., commencing on Saturday evening, June 14, at 7:30 p. m., consisting of a retail stock of Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

This stock will be sold without reserve. Parties discontinuing business. Be on time and secure bargains.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Saturday, June 14, at 9½ o'clock.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

VOLUME 2

REAL ES

Great Auc OF DREXEL BO AND COTTAGE G LOT

On Wednesday, J At 3 1-2 o'clock

We will offer at public auc WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, sharp, that fine grove block in James Stinson's fine residence, Boulevard, and west on Cottage ty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., to the highest bidder, on the follo sixth cash on day of sale, one-six balance in one and two years, int able annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA TORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDI

This property is among the most residence property in or around to be seen to be admired. It is or investments. It is within thre third-st. Station, on the I. C. within three blocks of the Cotta the Cottage Grove Dummy passe block. The Cottage Grove front either business or residence. WATER CONVENIENT. TIT ed abstracts will be furnished ea

Call on CLARKE CO., 120 LaSalle-st further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and same to be had at office of CL Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAY

VALUA CORNER ON North Clark-st. an TO BE SO AT AUC ON THE GR On Monday Morni AT 10½ O'CL

These Lots are mos cated for business Sewer, water, and to each lot.

SALE POSIT NO RESERV Terms, 1-3 cash; balanc WM. A. BUTT

For S AT A BA (IF SOLD S

Four 10-Acre Blocks west quarter of the ter of Sec. 4, 39, 13. lies south of Divisi new Northwestern is easy of access, eith or private conveyance

CLARKE, LAYT AGENT 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE, 5 acres on the south of Vincennes-av. seventh-st., with h improvements. T

CLARKE, LAYTO 120 LaSalle

BEAUTIFUL

GEO. SUMMER Madison-st., Room selling splendid lo wood Park on PAYMENTS, also ance in the erection o

For Sale---Great

... on the northwest corne and Fifty-first-st., fronting the will double your money in 12 month quire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Dearborn-sts.

PROFESSIO

Defective Sight a Dr. J. B. WA Oculist and 181 South Clark-

DR. WALKER attends exclusiv surgical treatment of diseases of th forms all operations necessary to deformity, and has all modern ap of the DEAF AND BLIND. He ester, N. Y., from 1851 to 1861, and the present time. Office and Dispensary 181 Clark-

GENERAL NO NOTI

All the No. 2 Corn in the amounting to twenty-three thousa sixty bushels (23,360) is out of con sour and heating, and will be deli receipts:

This Corn is contained in bins ... Extra storage will be charged as per our advertised rates of stora Chicago, June 14, 1873.

REMOVA REMOV

I have again gone back quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 M have better facilities for do ever before, and, thankful shall be happy to see all old new, and guarantee satisfac W. B